Weather
Gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 48.5 and the minimum 37.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.6 and 40.5.

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SHIPS NOT READY TO TAKE GERMANS ON SCHEDULE TIME

Weather Causes Delay In Fitting Out Vessels For Enemy Subjects

LISTS INCOMPLETE

Assignments Cannot Be Made Until All Who Go Are Classified

REPORTONNANTAO

Committee Recommends Improvements In Conditions At Detention Camp

Inability to fit out the steamers scheduled to sail for Rotterdam with enemy subjects next Monday and failure of Chinese officials to catalogue and classify in time the Germans and Austrians to be deported are the reasons for delaying the sailing of the Nore, and Atreus. The rain of the past few days has made it impossible for carpenters to work on the ships and although they are making every attempt to complete the work as soon as possible, their work has been seriously hampered by the miserable weather.

The steamers will be inspected Friday morning by Admiral Tsai Tingkan, Major A. H. Hilton Johnson and representatives of the American and British navies. In the afternoon General Lu and the Dutch Consul are to go aboard to see that accommodations are adequate for the deportees.

A definite decision has been reached on the assignment of doctors to ships and it will be German physicians of Shanghai who will look after the health of the passengers on ships bound for Rotterdam. All the German doctors will not be sent away with the first steamers. In due course they will all be repatriated.

The amount of clerical work in classifying deportees is a big factor in delaying the repatriation. Men who are in charge of assigning accommodations are merely waiting for the lists and Chinese in charge of preparing them have been severely criticised for not making adequate provisions for supplying the necessary information.

Complete List Needed

A complete list of those to be deported must be prepared and then catalogued so that families will not be separated and elderly people may be given preference in assigning cabins; accommodations must next be considered and each passenger will finally be assigned to a berth. Preparing and distribution of tickets must be effected before deportees can be told when they are to go aboard. How great a delay there will be now depends on the speed manifested in completing the clerical work properly.

The following exemptions were announced yesterday, the list including many former employes of the Chinese Government: Messrs. E. H. von Dasul, A. Schmidt, J. H. M Noodt, J. A. Tellesen, K. A. Neubourg, C. E. Myer, H. R. Schweiger, H. A. Adamson, C. T. Brandt, W. R. Clouth, C. E. A. Sachan, J. W. Lansberg, J. E. H. Schluter, F. Wolfe, A. Pfankuchen, Max Engel, G. Kopp, G. A. F. Schneider, T. H. M. Schneider, B. Y. W. Scholder and H. Auslander; Mr and Mrs. Pappier, Mr. and Mrs. Rabishofsky and Mesdames Scheerer, Dierchs, Bruhn, R. Boche, M. Emerich and Rosenbaum.

In a list published in another paper yesterday the name of H. Kammerling was given. Mr. Kammerling is employed at the Astor House and is a French citizen. His name should not have been included. At the Bureau yesterday, announcement of the mistake was made. The name should have been Mrs. Eva Olga Kammerling, 29 Quinsan Road.

Start Examining Baggage Today

Fifty Customs men will start examination of baggage at the embarkation depots and the internment camp probably today and will continue Thursday and Friday. The baggage will then be sealed, locked

(Continued on Page 8)

Influenza On The Increase Among Foreign Population

Think Community May Suffer More Than In Previous Epidemics; Many In Hospital

A marked increase in influenza cases among the foreign population of the Settlement has taken place during the past few days and it is possible, in the opinion of medical men, that the foreign residents are to suffer more this time than during the two previous visits of the disease which occurred last year.

Exact figures as to the extent of the epidemic are not possible, owing to the fact that influenza is not a disease reportable to the Health Department, but an idea of its prevalence may be gained from consideration of the fact that one firm of physicians was caring for thirty victims during the past week-end. There are at present thirty cases being cared for at the Isolation Hospital, about as many as can be dealt with by the nursing staff. Numerous patients are being taken care of by other hospitals. Thus far but one death has been traced directly as a result of influenza and doctors state that with proper care and precautions fatalities should not develop.

"Influenza is not of itself a dangerous disease, except in the case of the aged or very young," said Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, yesterday. "It is, of course, the more serious developments which may arise from it which are to be feared. The great danger lies in the fact that the patient is overapt to get up and go about before he should. Usually the attack is rather mild and after his temperature comes down the patient feels so much better that he is inclined to believe himself all right again and goes out at a time when he is not only still infected, thus spreading the disease, but is laying himself dangerously open to contracting pneumonia."

Dr. Stanley's advice for prevention of the disease or of serious developments from it is:

"Avoid crowds; but if this is impossible, wear a mask over mouth and nose, especially in tramcars.

"If feeling sick, go to bed immediately, and stay there until the disease has completely ran its course."

Masks preventive of the inhalation of infection are of simple construction. An effective shield is the plague-prevention form of protector which was made in quantity here last year—a padded bandage across the mouth and nostrils which ties behind the head. A simpler mask is of the form used in the United States during the epidemics there, consisting of a gauze or light cloth bandage to cover the mouth and nostrils and having a loop at one end to fit over the ear and two strings at the other to make an adjustable fastening over the other ear. It is easily slipped off or on when leaving or entering a crowded place.

There was an increase of cases among the Chinese population last week, when thirty deaths were reported, but it is not believed that the disease will assume serious epidemic character among that part of the community. There has been a reduction in the proportion of cases among Chinese this week. During the epidemics of last May and last October the Chinese were the principal sufferers, few cases being reported among the foreign population, except in the Japanese community during October. This fact, in the opinion of Dr. Stanley, may have a good deal to do with the ravages being much lighter among the Chinese this time, owing to the fact that those most susceptible had the disease at those times and may reasonably expect a certain degree of immunity now.

The thirty-odd cases at the American School are reported doing well and the epidemic in that quarter is believed to have run its course. Most of the pupils affected are still confined to their beds and one of the teaching staff is still at the hospital, so the classes will not be reopened this week and probably not before the end of next week.

College Girls In France Take Joy Ride In Tank

Girl members of the Smith College Relief Unit in France, enjoying a ride in a tank of the 321st Infantry at Varennes. From left to right: Sergeant L. K. MacIntosh, at the wheel; Miss Mary Stevenson, Sergeant F. W. Robertson, Miss Anna Rochester, Miss Louise Studebaker and Lieutenant O. C. Trumilson.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT OFFERS CONCESSIONS

Announces It Is Willing To Give Other Nationalities Right To Develop Resources

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 26.—A message from Petrograd states that a decree issued by the People's Commissaries announces that, owing to the inability of the Soviet Republic to carry on certain industrial enterprises, concessions will be granted to foreigners, especially with a view to the construction of a great northern railway and the development of vast stretches of forest land. The Bolshevist press dwells on the increasing reverses suffered by the Red Army in Esthonia, which it attributes to fatigue, bad equipment, wretched organisation and supplies.

Copenhagen, February 20.—An appalling narrative of inhuman crime is revealed in an official report by the Esthonian authorities on the atrocities committed by the Bolsheviki in Esthonia.

Three large graves opened at Wesenberg revealed eighty-two corpses with their skulls shattered. An eye-witness of the execution, who escaped, described the terrible scene. The victims were shot indiscriminately and trampled into the graves, the vicinity of which was littered with torn clothing, brains and fragments of skull and hair.

A similar bloodthirstiness was displayed at Dorpat, where the bodies were dropped into the river through holes in the ice, while thirty women were killed at Narva by being thrown into the river with stones tied round their necks.

Plan Uprising In China

Paris, February 26.—A conference was held in Petrograd about the end of December of representatives of all the Chinese Workmen's Organisations in Russia which formed a combined association of 60,000 members with the object of conducting revolutionary propaganda. It has issued an appeal to the Chinese people to fight the Government in Northern China and to establish Soviets in China.

THIRD OF VOTE POLLED IN FRENCH ELECTION

Four French Subjects And Four Other Nationals Named On Municipal Council

Four Frenchmen and an equal number of other nationals were elected to the French Municipal Council in the elections held yesterday. There were nine candidates for the eight seats and the unsuccessful entrant in the contest, Mr. J. Beudin, was beaten by 9 votes by the next lowest candidate.

The total votes on the registry of the French Concession is 736, of which 269 were cast.

Following are the results of the polling:

Mr. P. Le Bris, 2 year term, 195.
Mr. X. Dard, 1 year, 124.
Mr. R. Fano, 2 years, 167.
Mr. L. Lion, 1 year, 144.
Mr. E. Binder (Swiss), 2 years, 220.
Mr. L. Camera (Italian), 1 year, 206.
Mr. J. W. Gallagher (American), 1 year, 220.
Mr. W. J. N. Dyer (British), 2 years, 234.
Mr. J. Beudin (not elected), 115.

A few scattering votes were cast for independent candidates not on the list.

Consul-General Wilden supervised the counting of the ballots, assisted by Messrs. Fredet, Laferriere, Legendre, Berthon, Fau, Bouchara and Cons.

BELGIAN FAMILY KILLED IN ACCIDENT IN NORTH

M. Doucy Of Kailan Mining Administration, Wife And Two Children Fatally Injured

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 4.—Constant Doucy, of the Kailan Mining Administration, Chaokochwang, his wife and two children, all Belgians, were fatally injured while riding on a trolley with which a train collided on the Kailan Railway near Kuyeh on Sunday.

Lisbon Parliament Dissolved By Decree

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, February 21.—The President has signed a decree dissolving Parliament.

LUDENDORFF INTENDS TO RETURN TO GERMANY

Abortive Conqueror Says He Wants To Continue To 'Serve' German People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 25.—A message from Berlin states that General von Ludendorff has written to Herr Ebert announcing his intention to return to Germany to continue to serve the German people.

A message from Berlin states that a brief recurrence of shooting occurred in the newspaper quarter yesterday evening. This was thought to foreshadow a new Spartacist conspiracy but the Government troops were ready to quell the outbreak.

A message from Hamburg states that a surrendered U-boat which was being towed to England, sank near the Dogger Bank. The crew was saved.

Copenhagen, February 26.—A message from Munich via Berlin states that a Congress of 200 representatives of the Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils held at the Landtag loudly applauded the suggestion that the Congress should constitute itself as a Provisional National Council. A deputation announced that a meeting of 5,000 workers demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet Republic, the institution of relations with the Russian Soviet Republic and the annulment of the debts of the State.

Germans Recapture Windau

Copenhagen, February 26.—A message from Berlin states that after a simultaneous attack by land and sea and a violent battle, the Germans have recaptured Windau from the Bolsheviki.

Situation In Germany Calmer (French Wireless)

Berne, March 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to the latest news from Germany the situation seems to be growing calmer.

In Westphalia the Government troops have occupied Dusseldorf, where a very large quantity of arms and munitions were seized and some revolutionaries arrested.

In Central Germany the Government troops have occupied Halle. The town is quiet.

It is reported that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Brunswig, but this news lacks confirmation.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IS CALLED BY WILSON

Governors And Mayors Of Large Cities Summoned To Discuss Labor And Business Problems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 26.—President Wilson has convened a conference of the Governors of States and the Mayors of the larger cities at the White House on March 3 to discuss vital questions affecting business and labor.

Offer Of Warship To African Nationalists Without Authority

British Government Did Not Suggest Or Approve Admiral's Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Betterton, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Imperial Government had not suggested nor approved the offer made by Admiral Fitzherbert to convey the deputation of the South African Nationalist Party to Europe on board a British cruiser.

Cape Town, February 22.—At a meeting of Nationalist members of the Union Parliament it was decided to accept the offer made by Rear-Admiral Fitzherbert, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, to provide a warship to convey the Nationalist deputation to England.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK HAS £2,000,000 CAPITAL

Co-operative System Of New Institution Will Effect Great Economies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—It is understood that the capital of the British Overseas Bank, mentioned yesterday, will be about £2,000,000. The scheme represents an entirely new development in British banking enterprise. It will aim at providing additional facilities for British import and export trade and developing closer working arrangements between the constituent banks each of which covers a different territory. The new bank will establish branches abroad, thus saving the participating banks from each having to open separate branches abroad in order to cater for business outside the territory in which they now operate.

BRITAIN OFFERS SHIPS TO AUSTRALIAN NAVY

Imperial Government Tenders Six Modern Destroyers And Six Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Imperial Government had offered the Australian Commonwealth Government six modern destroyers and six modern submarines. Two submarines had been presented to Canada. Requests made by other Dominions would be very sympathetically considered. Mr. Walter Long emphasised that the Australian navy was in an advanced stage of development.

BAKER STRONGLY URGES U.S. ARMY OF 500,000

Provision Is Reinserted In Bill By Senate At His Request

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 26.—The Military Committee of the Senate has reinserted in the Army Bill provision for an army of 500,000 men at the urgent request of Secretary of War Baker and General March.

Senate Committee Favors Bigger Navy Personnel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 26.—The Naval Committee of the Senate has reported favorably upon the Naval Appropriation Bill totaling G.$720,000,000 and recommended an increase in the permanent strength of the personnel of 225,000 to 250,000 on the ground that this is mainly required to expedite the return of the American troops.

At the Naval Conference today President Wilson again emphasised the necessity for the provision of a new three-year program this session.

PRINCESS PAT'S WEDDING BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

Her Own Famous Canadian Regiment Acts As Guard Of Honor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The wedding ceremonial of Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander Alexander Ramsay, which will be held at noon tomorrow, will be a very brilliant spectacle. It will be attended by all the members of the Royal family, the diplomatic body and the various Ministers. Court-mourning will be waived for the occasion.

The bride, with her father, the Duke of Connaught, will drive in an open carriage to the Abbey where the Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the service. Princess Patricia's own regiment of Canadian Light Infantry, carrying their battle-worn colors, will furnish the guard of honor, while there also will be a detachment of sailors lining the nave.

The magnificent presents include beautiful gifts from overseas, especially from Canada, where Princess Patricia was extremely popular during the period when the Duke of Connaught was Governor-General of Canada. The Maharajah of Scindia has presented a motor car to the happy pair while General Botha has sent a fan of ostrich feathers and the Viceroy and Vicereine of India a panel worked in silver and gold thread.

The Gazette contains a notification that Princess Patricia of Connaught upon her marriage relinquishes the title of Princess, becoming Lady Patricia Ramsay.

GERMANY TO HEAR TERMS OF TREATY SOMETIME IN APRIL

Will Be Called To Conference After Wilson Is Back In France

PERHAPS IN MONTH

Naval Conditions Are Nearing Agreement By Allied Delegates

U-BOATS DOOMED

Disposal Of German Fleet Not Settled, French Objecting To Sinking

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 1.—President Wilson on his return trip to France will land at Brest and proceed directly to Paris. This will be necessary on account of Mr. Lloyd George's plans requiring him to return to England around March 22.

The decision to land at Brest meant the putting off for ten days of the President's visit to Belgium and the devastated regions. It appears that President Wilson was very anxious to land at Antwerp on his return, thence to proceed by motor to the devastated regions of Lille and thence to Paris. This trip would require ten days at least. However, this plan had to be changed today when Mr. Lloyd George wired to England that he was anxious to confer with the President concerning the peace treaty as soon as possible after President Wilson reaches France. Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson will later visit Brussels and the devastated regions together.

Wilson Due March 14

President Wilson is now due on March 14, and between then and the date of Mr. Lloyd George's departure Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson will confer and questions which can only be answered by President Wilson and the British Prime Minister will be discussed, so that by the time the latter leaves for England the date for the appearance of the Germans can be arranged. This makes it likely that President Wilson will leave for Brussels and the devastated regions at the same time as Mr. Lloyd George, as the appearance of the Germans is set for the first week of April.

The progress now being made was indicated today by the prediction that the complete naval terms will be submitted for approval of the Council and by the fact that the Reparation Committee's report will be ready on Monday.

Naval Terms Presented

The Council must govern the naval terms presented by Marshal Foch today but disagreement is expected. A feature of tremendous interest to the world in the report is the agreement to abolish submarines for all purposes, including naval warfare. Every existing submarine is to be scrapped and their manufacture discontinued. It is held that submarines, even for naval use, must stop as it is impossible to hold submarines to rules of international agreement. In but a few years submarine building will be a lost art.

The cable point has been won, requiring the returning of German cables to their owners. There are still reservations concerning the Kiel Canal on the contention that the same principle could be applied to the Cape Cod Canal. The Americans and British recommended the sinking of the German navy. It is now for the Council to consider and to pass on the French objection. The military terms fix the strength of the German army at five infantry and five cavalry divisions. The Council will meet on Monday to pass on the military report.

Balfour Makes Prediction

Mr. Balfour told the press tonight that seven weeks hence something great and substantial will have been accomplished. The prospect is satisfactory, though it would be wrong to say that a complete solution will have been reached of the colossal task before the Conference. Thus is the progress of the program sufficiently indicated.

Mr. Lloyd George will return and will find that much progress has been made, for M. Clemenceau is now ably engaged in lulling the firy energies of the Labor Conference. The plenary conference will probably meet on April

3, after which a summons will be sent to the Germans to come and hear the terms of the treaty in April, and Mr. Balfour's indication limits the assumption of German compliance in the last week of April. Mr. Balfour expressed the general anxiety felt here over the objections made by certain American factions to the United States joining the League of Nations. It must be remembered that one of the most important questions to be decided—though not by us alone—in the spirit of brothers across all seas is who is going to take these tremendous responsibilities?

"I feel strongly that immense responsibility rests upon the American people," he said. "They came into the war and actions of profound importance in their services to mank nd mark a great page in their history, but their services are only half accomplished if they do not take their share of the greatest responsibilities of peace. I say that what is taking place in America is of equal importance with the success of what is taking place here."

Council Takes Up Terms To Replace Armistice

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers, among whom for the first time was included the Marquis Saionji, the chief Japanese delegate to the Peace Conference, and Marshal Foch, assisted by the Allied military and naval experts, met today about noon in the Supreme War Council at the Quai d'Orsay to examine the conditions to be imposed on Germany in the convention which is destined to replace the armistice. These clauses, which should assure the disarmament of Germany, not only deal with military and naval matters but also with financial questions. They will apply uniformly to the territorial guarantees and to the situation in the occupied regions in Germany.

Japan To Return Tsingtau, Marquis Saionji Promises

Paris, March 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Marquis Saionji, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, arrived in Paris yesterday morning. During the day he had interviews with the Japanese Ambassador, and also Baron Chinda, Baron Makino and Mr. Ijuin, delegates of the Conference.

His secretary, M. Isalito, made the following statement to the representative of Le Petit Parisien concerning the question of Tsingtau: "Japan has no intention of retaining Tsingtau. On the contrary, Japan intends to return it to China. Japan asks, in return for restoring Tsingtau to the Chinese Government a concession in the town the same as other nations. Japan also asks of China for close co-operation with her in certain projects, as for example the Tsinan railway."

France Wants Enemy Navy To Replace Its Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 25.—The Minister of Marine, in a statement to the Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, said that hitherto it had been impossible to make good the losses of the French navy and the only just and practical way of reconstituting the French navy was to recover part of the lost tonnage from the enemy.

London, February 26.—In the House of Lords today, replying to a question asked by Lord Islington with regard to the disposal of the German fleet, the Earl of Lytton stated that the question was of the utmost interest and considerable difficulty and must be decided by the Paris Conference.

The proposal to sink the ships would be carried out only if the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris unanimously conclude that it was the best course. The British attached the utmost importance to the view that these ships should not continue to form part of any naval armament and the Government was strongly of opinion that the German ships must not henceforth be used again as ships of war.

Consequently there remained only three alternatives: firstly, they could be sunk; secondly, they could be broken up and thirdly, they could be sold by public auction under certain conditions.

It was simply and solely an economic proposition whether it would pay to break them up and use the material for other purposes.

Paris, February 26.—The first meeting of the Supreme Council of Alsace-Lorraine passed a resolution rejecting the German suggestion of a plebiscite and affirming their determination to remain French.

London, March 1.—Press Bureau. An official communique from Paris states that the Inter-Allied Sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways discussed the British and French draft of the conventions relating to the regime of international and free ports.

The Labor Legislation Commission arrived at a decision under which countries with Federal Constitutions should adhere to International Labor Conventions. The Commission passed the whole draft of the convention subject to a further reading of the text as amended for final approval.

Zionists To State Claims To Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 26.—The Zionist organisation has been given permission to submit the case of the Jewish National movement to the Peace Conference at an early date. It will be presented by Mr. Hokolow and Mrs. Weizmann.

INFLUENZA'S VICTIMS INCREASE IN ENGLAND

653 Die In London In Week As Against 272 In Previous Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—There were 3,046 deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week compared with 1,363 during the previous week. In London there were 653 deaths compared with 272 the previous week.

Relief Is Dispatched To Starving Czechs

Medicine, Hospital Supplies And Food Sent To Needy Bohemians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 26.—Ten truckloads of medicines and hospital supplies have been despatched to Prague and large supplies of foodstuffs are following shortly for the starving peoples of Bohemia.

CALIFORNIA TO HAVE HUGE ROOSEVELT PARK

1,600 Square Miles Of Scenic Attractions Will Honor Colonel

By way of registering the American nation's appreciation of the late Colonel Roosevelt's gigantic accomplishments in an appropriate manner, the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution endorsing a Senate Bill which provides for the creation of a national park in California embracing the famous Kings River Canyon and the present Sequoia National Park, thus making a national park containing approximately 1,600 square miles of some of the greatest scenic attractions in the State. An amendment to the bill provides that the area in question, when created into a park, shall be designated the Roosevelt National Park.

Pole-Czech Dispute Settled By Allies

Efforts To Reach Agreement Successful And Temporary Frontiers Arranged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Warsaw, February 26.—The Inter-Allies Mission to secure an agreement between the Poles and Czechs has been successful and temporary frontiers have been arranged.

Laurier's Position Filled Temporarily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 26.—Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, K.C., has been appointed Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons until the Liberal Convention appoints a permanent successor to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

PEKING CABINET ADVISES CONCESSION TO SOUTH

Favors Cancelling War Participation Loan; President Urged To Dismiss Shensi Tuchun

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 4.—The Japanese Legation conveyed the communication from Tokio to the Waichiaopu on Saturday afternoon and the matter was discussed by the Cabinet this morning. The majority of the Ministers favored cancelling the War Participation Loan and a report to that effect was made to President Hsu Shih-chang.

Chang Jui-chi interviewed the President yesterday afternoon and said that he thought it better to dismiss the Tuchun of Shensi forthwith but after a discussion it was decided that Chang Jui-chi should go to Shensi forthwith and expedite his report.

Mr. Tang Talks Bluntly

No word being heard from Peking yesterday, the defunct China peace conference remained in status quo. Both delegations remained in their own camps. The only development of the day was the issuance of a statement by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern delegate, in reply to Premier Chien Nung-hsun's defense of the Peking Government's failure to cancel the War Participation Loan and disband the War Participation Army.

The statement does not mince words. It delivers some harsh judgments on the efforts of the Peking elements to justify the wholesale recruiting of an army to participate in the war against Germany after that war is finished.

The statement follows:

Mr. Chien Nung-hsun in a long telegram defends the continued existence of the War Participation Bureau. He points out that the War Participation Bureau was the outcome of our participation in the European war and that it was in consonance with the united wish of the Allied Powers. To that extent he is correct, and the action of the Peking Government would not have been questioned but would have received our approval instead, if it had been taken when troops were urgently required for the purpose specified, namely, participation in the European war. But now while the European Powers and the United States of Ameica, the nations directly engaged in the war, are daily demobilising their armies and reducing the war expenses of their respective countries, the Peking Government, on the contrary, is feverishly recruiting new troops, organising and training new divisions, thereby adding to the financial burden of the country.

Is Mr. Chien not trying to impose upon our credulity by his intimation that this action on the part of the Peking Government is in consonance with the united wish of the Allied Powers? Does he mean to have us believe that this great activity since November 11 is meeting with the approval of the Allied Ministers in Peking and that their Governments desired that China should continue to increase its military establishments when they suggested the restoration of peace in our country, whose disturbed condition had been mainly due to the existence of an excessive number of unnecessary and unruly troops in the country?

But to defer taking action in war participation until after the complete defeat of the enemy and to continue feverishly recruiting and organising a new army, when the enemy's disarmament has been nearly, if not entirely, accomplished, and then place it in the hands of men whose motives are, to say the least, subject to strong suspicion, has raised misgivings in the minds of the people, who are thus led to surmise that these new forces are being prepared for a sinister purpose within the country, since the reason for their use abroad has now ceased to exist. Nor would it seem logical to conclude that the attitude of Japan, with whom the loan agreement was made, can be interpreted as indicating her desire to see it continue in existence, inasmuch as Manchuria is now full of Japanese troops en route from Siberia homeward bound.

With regard to the date of determination of the loan agreement, Mr. Chien would have us accept the definitive note as a long accomplished fact. Now, it will be remembered that the armistice in Europe was signed on November 11. Was the definitive note an accomplished fact on that date? Or, did it receive its final accomplishment on February 5, when Europeans who had left China for war service in Europe were already returning to resume their various avocations in this country?

Considering all these facts, can we accept the statement that the Peking Government in initiating the peace movement after it had been suggested by the Ministers of the Allied Powers, was prompted by its desire to rescue the nation from internal disorder and ruin? What desire, then, may we ask, prompted the North to initiate the formation of the National Defense Army after the receipt of the aide-memoir? Was it a desire to rescue the nation from ruin, or, was it a desire to disturb the political equilibrium of the North and South by actions in violation of the spirit of the armistice and in direct contravention of the object of convening of the present Peace Conference?

In view of the fact that this question is attracting the close attention of the public, I deem it necessary to make this further statement.

'The Gondoliers'

Playing to another crowded house the A.D.C. gave its third successful performance of "The Gondoliers" last evening at the Lyceum. The next showing of this excellently done opera will be a matinee performance tomorrow at 5 p.m. Children will be admitted at half price.

HEALTH MINISTRY BILL PASSES SECOND READING

Commons Advances Measure To Co-ordinate Various Local Boards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Ministry of Health Bill, which transfers to the new department all the various powers at present exercised by the different authorities with the object of securing co-ordination and concerted action. The Local Government Board is practically absorbed in the new department, which also takes over the duties of the Ministry of Pensions with regard to disabled soldiers.

CANADIAN EXPEDITION'S WORK IN ARCTIC ENDED

Storkerven Party Succeeds In Getting Farthest North In Its Part Of Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 27.—The Canadian explorer, Captain Stefansson, says that Storkerven's arrival on the coast of Alaska ends the work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Captain Stefansson intended to command the party but was taken ill with typhoid.

Storkerven left Cross Islands, off the north coast of Alaska, on March 15 last year. The party, consisting of nine whites and four Esquimaux, traveled over a fortnight northwards, when four men were sent back. The party then drifted with the ice-pack, carrying no provisions and subsisting on the meat of seals and polar bears. They expected to be carried westward but traveled round in a great eddy. This drift reached 74 degrees north, 150 miles farther north than anyone has been so far in this part of the Arctic. It established that the so-called Keenan's Land does not exist.

SHADE TREES
FOR SALE

Large leaf, grows rapidly, original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at $1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Residences For Sale

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BRITISH ISLES ISSUE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE

Want Chance To Win Back International Tennis Trophy Held By Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The British Isles has issued a challenge for the international Davis Cup which is at present held by Australia.

First Medical School For Chinese Women Work Of Mrs. Fearn

Shanghai Doctor, Then In Soochow, Started Pioneer Modern Institution

The history of medical education for Chinese women, beginning with the establishment of the first school at Soochow in 1893, was outlined to the members of the American Woman's Club yesterday afternoon at the Carlton by Dr. Margaret Polk. The program was under the direction of the Literary Department and included a short sketch of Shanghai by Mrs. W. H. Lunt. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur presided.

Prior to the reading of the two papers, the Club held a short business meeting at which an appropriation was made for the Door of Hope in memory of Mrs. R. P. Roberts.

Dr. Polk in her talk urged the encouragement of medical education for Chinese women after she had traced the history of the Chinese women in medicine. She spoke of the success attained by graduates of the medical schools at Soochow, Canton and Peking and the role played in their development by returned students from the United States.

The first modern medical school for Chinese women was inaugurated by Dr. Fearn, who was then Dr. Ann Walter, at Soochow. Prior to Dr. Fearn's request for the innovation Chinese girls had been trained to medicine by the primeval apprentice method.

Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., then a doctor at the Soochow Hospital, was in charge of the school for male students. The two schools united, a faculty was organised and thus the first modern medical school open to Chinese women, came into being. In 1896 the first Chinese girls to receive diplomas from an accredited school were graduated at Soochow.

The speaker then told of the progress of the school and the success of its graduates. The entire senior class and two graduates are working with the American Red Cross in Siberia, one of the graduates was a doctor at the anti-foot binding hospital and many others are practising in Shanghai.

Dr. Polk lauded the missionary organisations for their part in the history of medical education in this country and praised the students who had returned from America to aid in the work. She mentioned Dr. Yu King-an, the first female doctor educated in the United States, Dr. Mary Kong, Dr. Ida Kong, Dr. Kin, Dr. M. A. Kong, who was an interpreter at St. Luke's and later went to Canada for a medical course, Dr. Tsa, Dr. Dora Yu, the famous Chinese woman evangelist; and Dr. Zah, the first graduate in China.

The first hospitals were established in Shanghai between 1880 and 1890, said the speaker, one at the West Gate, and St. Luke's. She saw little possibility of success in the interior for doctors educated abroad and returning here unless they are supported by Government or Mission funds.

Failure of the Mission Board in America to support the Soochow institution may necessitate suspension of classes, said the speaker.

Mrs. Lunt read a paper which had previously delighted the members of the Literary department. It traced the history of Shanghai, its tremendous progress following the coming of foreigners and a happy forecast for the Settlement's future.

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow will be in charge of the program at the meeting to be held on Tuesday afternoon, March 18.

American Co. Men Plan Entertainment

Glee Club Adopts Promising Program Of Activities At Smoker

The American Co., S.V.C., Glee Club met at the Carlton Monday night for a smoker and definitely adopted a scheme of activities which promises some good entertainment features in the near future.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. S. Glemby and 56 members were in attendance for the dinner and business session. The activities planned by the Club include theatrical and other entertainments and a good deal of enthusiasm is being evidenced in the prospect.

Another meeting will be held Monday at 9 p.m. at the Carlton, being in charge of the Entertainment Committee and all members are urged to be present.

MAIL OUT FRIDAY

The United States Postal Agency announces that mail for America, to go on the Shinyo Maru, will close at five o'clock Friday afternoon. Registered matter will be received until four o'clock.

Wenchow News Notes

China Press Correspondence

Wenchow, Che., February 25.—The German China Alliance missionaries, a party of sixteen, including children, passed through here last week on their way from Chuchowfu to Shanghai. The five stations in their district have been left in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Maag and Miss Suter, Swiss, who will have a heavy burden of responsibility as the number of members and adherents is not small. They had had unofficial news that their departure was to be delayed but as no official here had been notified, perhaps because the telegraph line had been interrupted for three days, they transferred at once to the Pingyang and left the next day.

An attempt is being made to form a Wenchow Chinese Foreign Association, and after addresses by the Rev. W. R. Stobie, of the United Methodist Mission, and Mr. Li Ung-bing, author of "Outlines of Chinese History," Wednesday evening, it will be decided whether such an organisation is really desired by a sufficiently large number to make it worth while.

We have been glad to welcome to our community the Rev. W. A. Schlichter and wife, members of the China Inland Mission, from the United States of America.

Fire destroyed about thirty houses and shops in Juian City last week, the agent of the Standard Oil Company being among those who were burnt out and many other families being rendered homeless.

The new superintendent of Chinese Customs and Weiyuan of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chou Chu-chun, has arrived and is to take over the work of his office on March 1.

After about four weeks' interval the China Merchants' Co. again have a steamer here; the Feiching is to leave tomorrow with a big cargo of Wenchow oranges and other goods. It is as yet uncertain what steamer will come on the run permanently, possibly the Kwangchi will be the only one available.

Shantung News Items

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, Shantung, February 27.—Winter's rigor has been broken, and farmers are beginning operations. We seem to have had more cold weather this winter than for some seasons past. Wheat is looking good and Chinese hope for a profitable crop.

East of this place between here and Chefoo there has been considerable disturbance from bandits. The freight and mail service were so jeopardised that it was reported that it was unsafe to send parcels from Chefoo. Some kidnapping was attempted in one place, the attempt being made to capture a wedding party belonging to wealthy families, the kidnappers, probably owing to weather as well as to precautions of the parties concerned, made a flash of the matter. They captured instead a bride and groom belonging to a humbler station in life, these they soon released.

The American community here is greatly interested in the agitation said to be going on in Chefoo about the construction of the railway from that point westward to Weihsien. It is time for something more than mere agitation, though one realises that that is a preliminary step. We should be happy to see this scheme realised, because the life of that port depends on opening this hinterland. Undoubtedly there are many things in these western sections which would go out to Chefoo if freight-moving facilities were improved. Without that railway one cannot but see a gloomy future for Chefoo.

Several members of our community during the holidays visited Peking and attended the meeting of the Shantung-Honan Educational Conference in Tsinan. Others were called to Shanghai to attend a special conference of workers of all Southern Baptist Missions with their corresponding secretary, Dr. J. E. Love, who has just completed a survey of all these fields.

Schools have opened again and with larger attendance than usual.

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Mongolian Princes Want Closer Union With China

Are Worried By Spirit Of Unrest, Perhaps Fanned By Japanese

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, February 27.—Movements of a highly interesting character are taking place in Mongolia, especially in Outer Mongolia. On the one hand there is a spirit of unrest amongst the border tribes which looks at times as if it would manifest itself more openly as revolt against all constituted authority, and on the other hand there is amongst the princes and chiefs a movement for closer union with each other and with China, especially now that the long-established and intimate relations with Russia have been largely modified by the disorders of the Bolshevik regime.

The spirit of unrest, it is believed, is not altogether without artificial provocation, motived by ulterior ends that would not bear examination in the light of day. The lawlessness of the Bolshevist regime in close contiguity to the Mongolian border, is doubtless partly responsible, but there is evidence that Japanese *agents-provocateurs* have been very active all along the line from the Manchurian border to Urga. Recently Colonel Matsui, who was referred to in my correspondence of the 26th instant as having acted as the agent of the Japanese Government in trying to get Mr. Tang Shao-yi to approve of the War Participation Bureau and all its works, was in the Urga region, and there is reason to believe that his business was to report that the region was so disorderly as to demand the retention of very large Japanese troops there for the maintenance of order. At the same time the country was over-run with a type of undesirable Japanese who seemed to spend most of their time fomenting disturbance of one kind or another. It will be remembered that sometime ago the Urga authorities asked for additional Chinese troops to be sent there to preserve order, but the Peking authorities had enough on their hands at the time and the response was not very hearty, especially as China was precluded from sending troops by the terms of the Russo-Chinese Mongolian agreement of 1913.

This agreement perhaps forms the link between the two movements that are on foot just now. According to the agreement, signed in Peking after prolonged negotiations on November 5, 1913, Russia recognised Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese territory under Chinese Suzerainty, whilst China recognised the independence of Outer Mongolia; both countries agreed to refrain from sending troops to Outer Mongolia, beyond what were necessary as consular or official guards, and not to attempt colonisation. During the past eighteen months, Mongolia has been open to disturbing influences from Russia and, it is strongly suspected, from Japan. Under the Peking Agreement summarised above, China could not send troops to maintain order in Outer Mongolia, and other circumstances would have prevented Russia's doing so even if she had been free to do so under the Peking Agreement. Advantage of this has been taken, of course, by interested parties, and the result is that the Outer Mongolian authorities, namely those of Kobdo, Uliasutai and Urga, finding themselves beset from several quarters at once, are regretting that they cannot call either on China or Russia to help them.

Hence the second movement, for the cancellation of all treaties and agreements by which Mongolian "independence" was secured. The chief of these was a declaration by the princes and chiefs of Outer Mongolia towards the end of 1911 that Outer Mongolia was independent, and that the Hutukhiu of Urga, the local Living Buddha, was the Emperor of Mongolia. By this declaration the Outer Mongols have stood consistently ever since, but the movement now is in quite the opposite direction. A conference of the Mongol princes and chiefs of leagues has been held in Urga, and a decision has been reached that all declarations of independence, and all agreements with Russia shall be cancelled. A communication to this effect has been forwarded officially to the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs with a formal request that the Peking Government will accept the allegiance of the princes and chiefs. It is probable that this program will be carried out, for the Mongols seem to think that they need not look for Russia to help if any trouble comes, the Russian authorities will be content if there is established in Mongolia a stable administration backed by adequate force, as the motives which led to Russian intervention in Mongolian political affairs are not strongly operative at the present time, and the Chinese would be glad to recover their position of direct sovereignty, not watered down to mere suzerainty, in the whole of the Outer Territories, and if re-establishment was effected in Mongolia it might follow in Tibet. As a first step the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has recommended to the President that after the Mongol princes and chiefs have sworn allegiance to the Republican Government they should be given titles and high appointments, that all pensions cancelled on the declaration of independence by Outer Mongolia should be restored, and that the allowances of Mongol princes should be revised.

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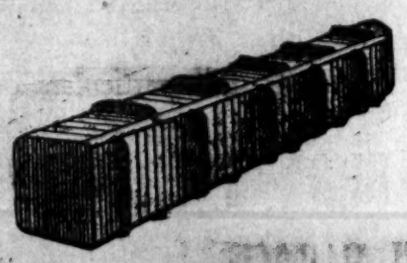

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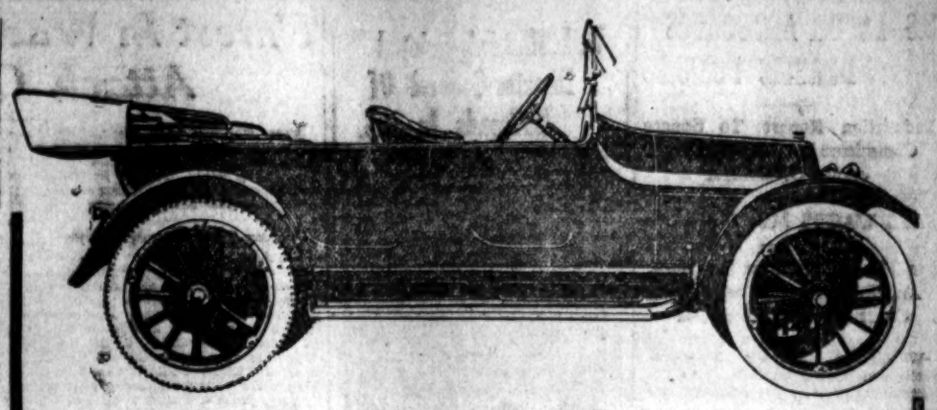

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U.S. LABOR ADVOCATES DRASTIC POLICIES

Federation Report To Senate Committee For Federal Ownership Or Control

SAYS WAGES MUST STAND

Land Taxes, Immigration Bars, And Reversing Of Supreme Court Decisions Included

Washington, January 15.—Comprehensive legislation looking to the adjustment of after war economic and industrial problems is urged by the American Federation of Labor in a report submitted today to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which is conducting an inquiry upon which reconstruction legislation may be based.

The Federation insists, as one of the fundamentals of future betterment, that labor's wage scale be maintained at the existing war standard, although no legislation is suggested as to wages.

"There must be no reduction of wages," says the report. "In many instances wages must be increased. There is no such thing as good wages when the cost of living in decency and comfort equals or exceeds the the wages received. The American standard of life must be maintained and improved."

Eighteen suggestions, embodying legislation the Federation of Labor considers vital to the problem of readjustment, are made in the report. They are:

1. To make it a criminal offense for any employer to interfere with or hamper the right of workers to organise into trade unions or to interfere with legitimate activities of trade unions.

2. To put an immediate end to the exploitation of children under 16 years of age.

3. To provide that in the event of a Supreme Court declaring a law unconstitutional, either of Congress or of a State, if the people acting either directly or through Congress or a State Legislature should re-enact the measure, it shall then become the law, without being subject to annulment by any court.

4. To put public and semi-public utilities either under Government ownership or Government control.

5. To apply a graduated tax on all usable agricultural lands above the acreage cultivated by the owner, so as to prevent private ownership of very large tracts of usable land, and to prevent as far as possible the extension of the tenant class.

Licensing Of Corporations

6. To limit, define and regulate the powers, privileges, and activities of corporations so that their methods cannot become detrimental to the American people. All corporations organised for profit should be subject to a Federal license.

7. To amend workmen's compensation laws so as to make them more adequate. State insurance must supplant employers' liability insurance operated for profit.

8. To prohibit immigration into the United States for a period of two years after the proclamation of peace.

9. To provide for a progressive increase in taxes on incomes, inheritances and upon land values, of such a nature as to render it unprofitable to hold land without putting it to use. Taxation should rest as lightly as possible on constructive enterprise.

10. To provide for Government exercise of advisory supervision over public education, and, when necessary, maintain adequate public education through subsides without giving the Government power to hamper development of public education by the States.

11. To probibit the operation of private employment agencies for profit.

12. To provide for a small standing army and voluntary State militia.

13. To provide for the free transportation of discharged soldiers and sailors to their homes, and the continuance of their monthly salaries for not to exceed twelve months, if employment is not secured within that period.

14. To project Government development of waterways, including canals, so as to decrease the cost of freight transportation.

15. To have the Government utilise water power of public waterways and sell power to consumers at rates based upon actual cost.

16. To invest Government ownership of all wharves and docks connected with public harbors and used for commercial purposes.

17. To provide Government supervision of the public educational system, the Government to maintain, where necessary, adequate educational facilities in States or communities.

18. To inaugurate a plan by which the Government may build model homes for workers, and to establish a system of credits by which workers may build their own homes.

Keeping Out Of Politics

The federation's report, dwelling upon the policy of the federation in keeping aloof from politics, states:

"The disastrous experience of labor in America with political parties of its own amply justified the American Federation of labor's nonpartisan political policy. Trade union activities cannot receive the undivided attention of members and officers if the exigencies, burdens, and responsibilities of a political party are bound up with their economic and industrial organisations."

Taking up hours of labor, the report says:

"The shorter work day and a shorter work week make for a constantly growing higher and better standard of productivity, health, longevity, morals, and citizenship. The right of labor to fix its hours of work must not be abrogated, abridged, or interfered with.

"The day's working time should be limited to not more than eight hours, with overtime prohibited, except in the most extraordinary emergencies. The week's working time should be limited to not more than five and one-half days."

Equal pay for women for the same character of work as men perform is advocated, but the federation urges that women not be put at work "disproportionate to their physical strength."

Regarding corporation control, the report says that "Federal supervision and control should include the increasing of capital stock and the incurring of bonded indebtedness with the provision that the books of all corporations shall be open at all times to Federal examiners."

The Federation of Labor opposes militarism as "a system fostered and developed by tyrants in the hope of supporting their arbitrary authority." For that reason it opposes a large standing army.

"During industrial disputes the militia has at times been called upon to support the authority of those who through selfish interests desired to enforce martial law while the courts were open and the civil authorities competent to maintain supremacy of civil law," the report says. "We insist that the militia of our several States should be wholly organised and controlled by democratic principles so that this voluntary force of soldiery may never be diverted from its true purpose and used to jeopardise or infringe upon the rights and liberties of our people."

For Government Ownership

As to the railroads and transportation, the Federation report says:

"Whatever final disposition shall be made of the railways of the country in ownership, management or regulation, we insist upon the right of the workers to organise for their common and mutual protection and the full exercise of the normal activities which come with organisation.

"The Government should own and operate all wharves and docks connected with public harbors, which are used for commerce or transportation.

"The American merchant marine should be encouraged and developed under governmental control and so manned as to insure successful operation and protect in full the beneficent laws now on the statute books for the rights and welfare of seamen. The seamen must be accorded the same rights and privileges rightfully exercised by the workers in all other employments, public and private."

W. D. Hines Appointed Director-General Of Railroads In U.S.

WALKER D. HINES.
©International

Walker D. Hines, formerly assistant to William G. McAdoo, in operating the railroads under Government control, has been appointed Director-General of Railroads to succeed Mr. McAdoo. His appointment was recently officially announced at Washington. Mr. Hines is a native of Kentucky and was formerly connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad as general counsel and chairman of the board of directors.

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Unrest In Wuchow Over Attack On Foreigners

Note: The following account of the attack on British consular officials at Wuchow supplies many details not brought by cable. It will be remembered that ten of the ruffians concerned in the affair have been executed.

China Press Correspondence

Wuchow, February 21.—What came near being a very serious affair, and may yet cause some international developments, occurred here on February 20. It seems that about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. J. M. Groves, Constable at the British Consulate, was overseeing the hauling in of his small boat at the water's edge when he was suddenly attracted by cries from a Chinese woman further up the steps which lead from the water to the Consulate. The woman in question was a servant in the Constable's household and was being attacked by an unknown Chinese man. The woman's husband, who was at the time assisting Mr. Groves with the boat, ran up to repel the advances of the strange man and several of the local Chinese ran to help. The culprit ran but was overtaken and was receiving a justly deserved beating when Mr. Groves appeared and interfered, telling the man that he would be reported to the authorities for his actions.

The excitement abated and Mr. Groves returned to his office. In the course of an hour or more Chinese came into the Consulate stating that soldiers were coming to take vengence upon Mr. Groves, H.B.M. Acting-Consul, Mr. S. Wyatt-Smith, was there at the time and he and Mr. Groves stepped outside the gate of the premises to receive the men and learn what they wanted. There were twelve soldiers and the strange man who started the affair and they had no sooner reached the top of the steps where the two foreigners were awaiting them than they shut the gate and began, seemingly without provocation, beating the Consul and Constable over the head and various parts of the body with the butts of their guns, prodding them with bayonets and variously maltreating them.

Mrs. Wyatt-Smith, together with her children and Mrs. Groves, was in the living quarters over the Consulate at the time and they all saw the affair. Mrs. Groves, not having children to consider, rushed down to try to protect her husband. In the meantime all Chinese servants and assistants had taken to their heels and there was no way to send for assistance. These ruffians—wearing the Chinese uniform and bearing the army arms—demanded, first $18.00 from Mr. Groves, saying he had stolen this amount from the strange man who started the trouble. Mrs. Groves, seeing her husband bleeding from wounds and fearing that any moment one of the men might shoot, ran into the house and got $20.00 Hongkong money and gave it to the men, whereupon they immediately said the amount was $80.00.

The beating and scuffle lasted over an hour and finally the Consul was bound and kicked down the long flight of stone steps and the two men were hustled on a sampan and taken across the river into the Chinese city. Mr. Groves, H.B.M. Acting-Consul, husband, followed. Thus, Mrs. Wyatt-Smith was left, unprotected, and alone with her children with no earthly idea what had been done with her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Groves. It was more than two hours before she learned that they had, strangely enough, been taken as prisoners to the Military Yamen in the city where, of course, they were immediately released by the authorities.

Both men received various severe bruises all over their bodies and Mr. Groves was struck under the left eye with a dagger and received a bad gash on the forehead from the butt of a gun. The Commander of the Kwangsi forces, Mr. Wong, immediately sent for medical assistance and Mr. Groves was rushed off to the Stout Memorial Hospital where proper surgical assistance was given him.

Very fortunately, the British river boat Moorhen was in port and the sailors are now constantly guarding the Consulate. The Consul has made full report of the affair and another gunboat is hourly expected.

All responsible Chinese officials and business men are very much outraged that such an affair should have happened at Wuchow. The former have offered all due public apologies and have disarmed and imprisoned the soldiers concerned, pending trial. There has been a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce with most of the influential men of the city present, in which the matter was discussed and deepest regrets expressed. The feeling of the general public, however, is not so kindly expressed and various unfounded rumors are floating about which have rather created the impression that many Chinese think the beating was deserved and some have actually expressed gratification that the British Consul was so maltreated. Such persons are, of course, ignorant of the gravity of the insult.

While there was no serious physical harm done it has been a most serious nervous strain to those concerned, more especially the ladies. It will doubtless have its effect on the Wyatt-Smith children who witnessed the entire affair and saw their father bound and beaten and kicked and finally taken away.

While the final settlements must be reached by the governments involved, Mr. Wyatt-Smith has expressed the desire and hope that nothing will be done which might, even temporarily, cause an anti-foreign feeling and thus injure missionary and commercial activities in the province.

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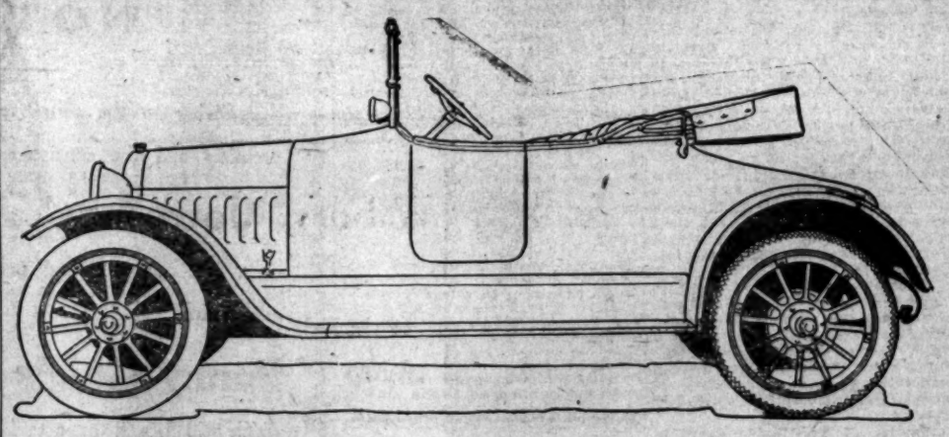

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BRITISH PLAN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Department Will Control Railways, Trams, Waterways And Electricity Supply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Edward Shortt introduced a bill establishing a Ministry of Ways and Communications. He emphasised the necessity for cheap transport for the development of industries and also the necessity for control and co-ordination of transport. The new Ministry would take over the control of railways, tramways, canals, waterways and roads and also control the supply of electricity. The new Ministry would maintain the control of the railways which the Government has exercised dur-

BRITISH MINERS PUT OFF STRIKE TO MARCH 22

Conference Accepts Recommendation To Wait For Discussion Of Government's Proposals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The Miners' Conference in London yesterday was private.

It is stated that Mr. Smillie, the President of the Miners' Federation, announced that the executive recommended the postponement of the strike to March 22 and suggested a full discussion of the proposals made by the Government, whereupon the conference would adjourn to permit the delegates of the various districts to meet separately to consider the position. The conference adopted the suggestion.

There was afterwards a protracted general discussion on the recommendation to postpone the strike, much opposition being shown, especially by the younger men. The meeting adjourned in the evening and will reassemble this afternoon to hear the decision of the district delegates.

The South Wales delegates met yesterday evening and decided to support the recommendation made by the Executive of the Miners' Federation.

London, February 26.—The House of Lords has passed the Coal Commission Bill.

News Brevities

Dr. G. A. Huntley's lecture on "Alcohol and the Child" will be repeated by request in Union Church Hall tomorrow. The meeting is open to the public.

* * *

A letter mail is expected at the American Post Office today, to arrive by the Chikugo and Kumano Marus.

* * *

Russian notes amounting to 3,000,000,000 roubles ordered from the United States will reach Vladivostok shortly, but as the Allied Governments are afraid that any further addition to the large varieties of notes already circulated in Russia will only complicate the financial system of Russia worse, the new notes from America may not be handed over to the National Bank immediately on their arrival.

* * *

With reference to suggestions that German banks are transferring funds to Switzerland, says the Hongkong Telegraph of February 12, inquiry shows that during the last few weeks millions of marks have been sent into neutral countries, and into Switzerland more particularly. This action has been taken despite the new German law, introduced on November 21, forbidding the export of checks, bonds, etc., and any form of transference of banking accounts, under a penalty of a fine of 10,000 marks or three years' imprisonment.

* * *

Iron hydrant covers have been disappearing with depressing frequency of late, a member of the Water Works Co. stated in the Mixed Court yesterday when a Chinese youth was given a year in the reformatory for theft of one of the lids alloted to Avenue Road.

* * *

The fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., will be held at 11 a.m. today at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

* * *

A children's fancy dress matinee dansant, arranged by Miss Sharp, will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 26, from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

BRISTLES

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SKINS

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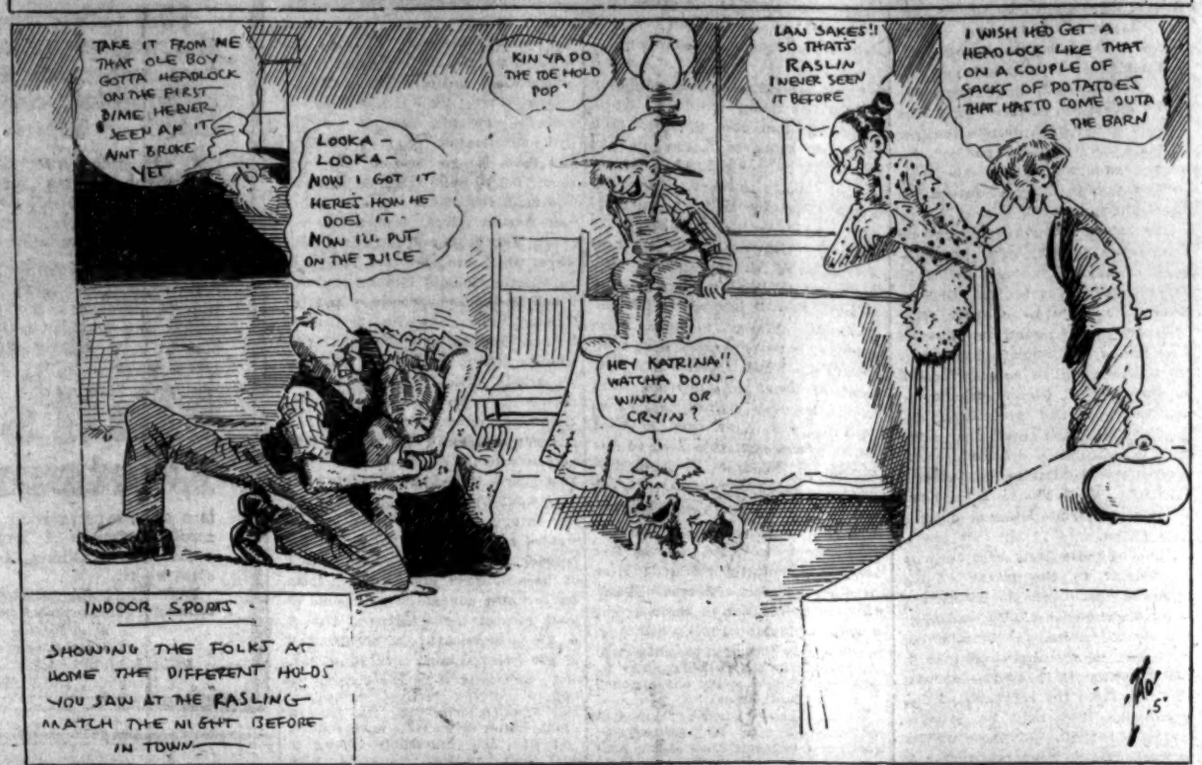
INDOOR SPORTS · By Tad


TAKE IT FROM ME THAT OLE BOY GOTTA HEADLOCK ON THE FIRST DIME HENER SEEN AN IT AINT BROKE YET
KIN YA DO THE TOE HOLD POP?
LOOKA - LOOKA - NOW I GOT IT HERE! HOW HE DOES IT. NOW I'LL PUT ON THE JUICE
LAW SAKES!! SO THATS RASLIN I NEVER SEEN IT BEFORE
I WISH HED GET A HEADLOCK LIKE THAT ON A COUPLE OF SACKS OF POTATOES THAT HAS TO COME OUTA THE BARN
HEY KATRINA!! WATCHA DOIN - WINKIN OR CRYIN?

INDOOR SPORTS.

SHOWING THE FOLKS AT HOME THE DIFFERENT HOLDS YOU SAW AT THE RASLING MATCH THE NIGHT BEFORE IN TOWN.

NOT GUILTY BUT NERVOUS, IS SILVERSTEIN'S PLEA

Tells Court He Threw Mikimoto Jewels Into River Because Excited

Adam Silverstein, arrested Monday morning after he had dug $60,000 worth of Mikimoto jewelry from a hole in the Public Garden and tossed them into the Whangpoo, told Vice-Consul Meizler in the Russian Consular Court yesterday morning that he "had an idea of delivering the jewels to the proper authorities but got nervous and threw them into the river."

In a statement to the Court Silverstein told practically the same story he related to detectives following his arrest. He again insisted that he started digging for the loot at four o'clock in the morning. The statement was not a formal defense.

Sergeant Ferguson's report of the happenings which led to Silverstein's return to Hongkew Police Station after an absence of two months was submitted and the manager of the Mikimoto Pearl Store identified the property as that stolen from the store on December 11. The jewelry was produced in Court.

The case was remanded and no date is fixed for the continuance.

Billiards

Last Week's League Results

The following are the results of the matches played last week in the Billard League:

Lusitano v. Customs.

G. M. P. Remedios	300	T. Mellows	213
J. Campos	300	H. W. Farland	200
J. M. Lopes	300	H. Singer	268
J. Jensen	266	J. Bartolini	300
F. Silva	300	H. Erikson	192
Total	1466	Total	1182

Municipal v. M. E. I.

C. W. Higgs	196	W. S. Campbell	300
C. J. Bull	221	G. M. Boyes	300
A. de Kryger	202	J. E. Grant	300
L. E. Todd	293	T. Spring	300
D. McAlister	242	A. Sharp	300
Total	1154	Total	1500

S. M. Police v. Masonic.

Capt. Barrett	300	C. D. Komaroff	231
C. Dewing	275	J. W. Prince	300
G. W. Reeves	300	C. Matthews	167
J. Robertson	299	J. F. W. Milne	300
R. W. Yorke	300	S. Green	263
Total	1474	Total	1261

Thirty v. Powhattan.

E. Fasting	300	H. S. Smyth	276
Dr. Kew	255	C. S. Peacock	300
T. E. Poignand	300	H. E. Brewer	202
J. Hadley	253	H. E. Gibson	300
J. Wooten	186	H. Langley	300
Total	1294	Total	1378

The League Standings

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Points
Powhattan	12	11	1	22
Lusitano	12	9	3	18
M. E. I.	12	9	3	18
Masonic	12	7	5	14
Thirty	12	5	7	10
Police	12	4	8	8
Municipal	12	2	10	4
Customs	12	1	11	2

High Break:—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett 70.

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WEATHER

Gloomy or very cloudy weather with strong northerly winds.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 5, 1919

The Power Of China's Business Men

AT a moment when the thoughts of Chinese and foreigners alike are engrossed in devising ways and means of speedily bringing to their knees the ignoble militarist group which goes by the name of the Peking Government, it is timely to point out to the Chinese people a source of latent power of which perhaps they are not fully conscious. We have in mind the power possessed by the business men of China. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary for the people of this country to express their united will and register a powerful protest against the series of acts by the unconstitutional political coterie in Peking which have just culminated in the wrecking of the Chinese peace conference.

Chinese business men have too long submitted as a matter of course to the exactions imposed on them by political leaders. They have been accustomed to the loosening of their purse-strings willy-nilly in order to pay the tributes periodically levied on them. The various "governments" meanwhile have done nothing to advance the nation's prosperity in the way of devising measures for the development of business or in any other sense. On the contrary, all that it has done has been to impose the yoke of oppression on the people of China. We have, therefore, the astonishing spectacle of a people helping a small and unscrupulous minority to oppress them. The people's money alone has enabled the militarist gang in Peking to wage war on the rights and liberties of their fellow-countrymen. The proceeds of foreign loans in themselves would hardly have sufficed to defray the cost of the war waged by Peking on the people of China, as a goodly portion of these proceeds have gone to enrich the pockets of officialdom. The question now is whether the Chinese people are disposed to allow any further perpetuation of this unprecedented fraud. This is for the business men of China to decide.

It is clear that the great struggling mass of peasants and artisans are helpless in the face of the military power confronting them. It is within the power of the Chinese business men alone to express in a tangible form their sense of abhorrence and disgust at the nauseating conduct of their officials. Without money the militarists can do nothing. It is not sufficient for the mercantile classes merely to tighten their purse-strings. The business men of China should organise themselves into a political as well as a commercial power, for there is an intimate association between politics and business. We have the spectacle of Northern business men being forced to put up money for Northern politicians while Southern business men are supporting Southern parties.

The amount annually contributed to the support of these political factions is enormous and the business men who are putting it up get nothing in return. They are really fighting each other politically when as a matter of fact their interests are identical. They want peace, good government and prosperity in China, while every cent they give up to their political leaders is expended to the diametrically opposite purpose. Why don't they get together in a convention, arrive at an understanding and constitute themselves as the real political power in China?

Racial Discrimination

The Japan Chronicle, has the following editorial on "racial discrimination" in its issue of February 21, which we reproduce by way of rounding off our own comments on the subject: There is considerable ferment in this country concerning what is called racial discrimination. The Japanese complain, and, on grounds of natural equality not unnaturally, of their virtual exclusion from the Pacific coast both of America and of Canada, and of the determination of the statesmen and people of the Antipodes to preserve a white Australia. To judge, however, by the speeches and articles published on this subject, it is very seldom that the principal issues of the subject are appreciated. The whole strength of the opposition to the discrimination shown by certain countries in their immigration laws is laid on the racial question. Now no one who has studied the subject from any broad point of view can reach the conclusion that the hostility by the whites to the immigration of what are called the colored peoples rests on the question either of color or race. The issue is primarily economic. It is true that the Australians give some support to the view that the objection is to the race or color of the excluded immigrants by the use of the term a "white Australia," but this is misleading. It is not the color of the immigrants to which exception is taken, but the fact that economically they are on a lower plane than the workers of the countries to which they desire admission. The free entrance of the Japanese to the Pacific coast or to Australia would, it is believed, reduce the rate of wages, because the newcomers have a lower standard of life than that prevailing in the countries to which they demand access and as their competition in the labor market would lower wages it would reduce the standard of living for the white laborers. It is quite possible to believe that the white laborers exaggerate the dangers and yet to recognise the reasonableness of their argument. We think there is no question that if Japanese were freely admitted to the Pacific coast they would compete only to the very smallest extent with existing labor, and that their energies would be in large measure devoted to industries and occupations for which white labor has a distaste, thus exploiting fields which are at present almost untouched. While Japanese labor was thus employed, it would be at the same time raising its own standard of living, so that the next generation, with an American and Canadian school education, would approximate to its environment. But labor, like capital, seldom takes long views. The immediate danger that the unskilled labor market may be swamped overrides the consideration that a new source of energy may develop unexplored fields of industries and add to the national wealth. Moreover, so far as the United States is concerned, the great mistake of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, when capitalism introduced a large class of servile labor, impels many men who have little sympathy with labor exclusiveness to take up an attitude of antagonism to the free immigration of colored races which might have the effect of importing another problem equal to that which confronts the United States in the case of the negroes.

But Japan ought to be the last country to raise objection to such a policy. For centuries the country excluded all foreigners. When in the middle of the nineteenth century it was found that this policy could no longer be maintained, it was relaxed very slowly and with evident reluctance. Foreigners were only permitted to reside at certain selected ports and were prevented even from trading in the interior. The danger apprehended in this case was not from labor but capital. It was feared lest foreign capitalists should buy land, establish industries, and gradually obtain such power as to dominate the country. The danger in the case of Western foreigners was never very great, but we see today the pressure that was feared in the case of Japan being applied by the Japanese to China, where the "peaceful penetration" of the country by railroads guarded by Japanese troops, the establishment of industries, the buying up of Chinese undertakings, the securing of concessions by political pressure, and the use of capital in the form of loans to hypothecate industry is gradually loosening the control of Chinese over their own country and making Japan the predominant Power in a foreign State. It was against all dangers of this sort that the Japanese were careful to guard in their own case. Even when the policy of segregating foreigners in a few sea-coast ports was abandoned, and the country thrown open to mixed residence, as it was called, foreigners were still prohibited from purchasing land, and as Captain Brinkley, the advocate of Japan, said as late as 1907, "he would be a very ill-advised Occidental who carried his money to Japan and proceeded to set up a factory on his own account." The whole influence of the Government has been exerted on the side of the Japanese trader. Though any danger of foreign capital endangering Japanese commercial predominance or national security, if it ever existed, has long since passed away, the exclusive land laws are still maintained, despite the fact that Japan has been pledged for more than ten years to their amelioration in favor of foreigners, if not their removal.

Nor has labor gone unprotected. During the last fifty years the standard of living has been raised in Japan, with the result that Chinese labor is now much cheaper than Japanese. Consequently ordinances were issued providing that no Chinese laborers, skilled or other, could be employed in Japan without the permission of the prefectural authorities, with the result that more than one Japanese contractor who ignored the prohibition has been involved in heavy loss by being compelled to repatriate laborers engaged from China.

None of these facts ever seem to be present to the minds of the Japanese who discuss the question of racial discrimination. To read their appeals to justice, to liberality of sentiment, to equality of nations, it might be thought that Japan at least was free from the reproach of discrimination that may be brought against the West. By these writers or speakers the economic factor is scarcely hinted at and is never recognised as applicable to Japan. But there is another consideration which is equally ignored. This is the opposition that is quietly but none the less successfully offered to the assimilation of Japanese with the populations of the countries to which they emigrate. Europeans, even if they come from so Far East as to be virtually Orientals, are absorbed in the course of a generation or two into the American population and are little distinguishable therefrom. This is very seldom the case with Japanese and the cause is not wholly racial or for color reasons. The Japanese Government does not wish to relax control of Japanese abroad. Japanese in America and elsewhere are instructed to register their children at the Japanese Consulates. This is for two reasons—one that military service may be required of the males on reaching the necessary age, and the other that the Japanese Government prefers that Japanese emigrating to foreign countries should not lose their nationality or allow their children to do so. Nevertheless, at the same time the denial of naturalisation rights to Japanese is resented as discrimination against Japan. Surely the Japanese cannot expect to have it both ways. The militaristic tendency of Japan's policy during recent years also excites suspicion. During the wars with Russia some of Japan's admirers referred gleefully to barbers in Peking and tailors in Vladivostok who slipped away to Japan shortly before the outbreak of war bearing with them much military information. Such stories may have been untrue, but there can be no doubt that there was much espionage in the years preceding those wars. The disinclination of Japan to release her subjects in foreign countries from allegiance on one hand and the support of claims to citizenship by Japanese on the other inevitably rouses suspicion. But the fact that Chinese are equally excluded with Japanese goes to show that it is not aggression that is feared but reduction in the standard of living. It is, in short, primarily the economic factor. So far as Japan is concerned, the price of labor and the cost of living have risen so rapidly in the last few years that the danger of Japanese competition with American or Canadian or Australian labor reducing the standard of life in those countries has largely disappeared. If left alone, the problem will in time solve itself. It is very certain that any resolution on this subject arrived at by the Peace Conference will be wholly academic.

Chorus Of The Grand Dukes

"The question of the future residence of the deposed Grand Dukes is causing some anxiety in neutral countries."—*Daily Paper.*

Pity the poor Grand Dukes,
Who are used to the life de luxe,
And find it hard
When the way is barred
To all the desirable nooks:
For friends are few and foes are many,
In Holland the people are not quite nice,
And France won't have us at any price—
Not even three a penny.

Pity the poor Grand Dukes,
Who took our several hooks
From the Fatherland,
But our names still stand
In democracy's black books.
We don't feel equal to Piccadilly,
And the Serbs might possibly want our scalps;
But we've tried the Lakes, and we've tried the Alps,
And both were very chilly.

Pity the poor Grand Dukes,
For we cannot travel by Cook's:
We've a rendezvous
With the Wandering Jew,
The most energetic of spooks:
But the prospect's black and the fates contrary,
And although we tramp from day to day,
We fear the journey's a longish way—
Further than Tipperary.

—*F. H. in London Daily Express.*

The Chinese Railway Problem

The Peking and Tientsin Times of February 28 comments editorially as follows:

The Peking Leader yesterday printed a really delicious article translated from the Shuntien Shih Pao, the Japanese organ in the Capital, on the subject of the unification of China's railways. The arguments employed by the Japanese paper against the unification of China's railways are similar to those already voiced by the patriot Tsao Ju-lin and the ex-Monarchist, Liang Shih-yi. How it is possible for any intelligent Chinese to take them seriously, however, passes one's comprehension. First, there is a long rigmarole about an American Loan for one hundred million dollars to Yuan Shih-k'ai, in exchange for which the American capitalists secured the privilege to construct a 1,100 mile railway in China. "The deal," we are told, "was actually consummated." it is then explained that during her participation in the great war America temporarily refrained from investing capital abroad. "Now, with the termination of the war, she is again trying to attain her end. Hence she is planning to make profitable investments in this country by inducing China to carry out a policy of 'railway unification.'"

We should like to ask our Japanese contemporary in all seriousness, whether it suggests that either America or Britain (with whom it alleges America is now working so closely) contemplates securing railway concessions in China of the South Manchurian variety, with fortified terminals, large tracts of leased territory, and a zone of military occupation on either side? Because unless that is what they contemplate, it cannot seriously be pretended that they have any selfish motives in favoring the nationalisation of China's railways. The whole idea of the scheme, as we understand it, is to eliminate all foreign political influence from the construction and operation of railways in China. It may suit interested parties to misrepresent it as involving an extension of Anglo-Saxon influence, but the truth cannot be obscured by such clumsy methods. The ulterior motives attributed to America and Great Britain do not exist. Can the Japanese organ say the same in regard to the opposition to the scheme, which is confined almost entirely to Japanese and Japanophil circles?

We are honored by an allegation that we have been attempting to deceive the public in the recent articles on "Reconstruction in China." And our deceit is supposed to take the form of an insidious attempt to infringe China's Sovereign Rights when, in fact, we were pleading for their universal recognition. The example of Egypt is cited as proof of British perfidy. And the inference is drawn that the nationalisation of China's railways under foreign supervision would lead to China's becoming an Anglo-Saxon Protectorate. There is, we suppose, no risk whatsoever of Manchuria, Mongolia, Shantung, and Fukien becoming Japanese Protectorates. The danger to China only arises when Japanese interests in China are placed upon an equal footing with those of the other Treaty Powers. Then, in some insidious and inexplicable manner, Britain and America will become a menace to the integrity and independence of China.

There are, of course, serious obstacles to any scheme for the nationalisation of China's railways, and there is no reason why one should not be quite frank about them. The main obstacle is the existence of four foreign railway concessions—the South Manchuria and Shantung Railways, which are in the hands of Japan; the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is Russian property; and the Yunnan Railway which belongs to France. French opinion seems favorable to the nationalisation scheme; no serious difficulty should be experienced regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. The crux of the problem is Japan's attitude in connection with the South Manchuria and Shantung Railways. If Japan, as she is fully entitled to do—though in our opinion it would be a short-sighted policy—openly announced her decision at all costs to retain control of these railways, and to exploit them for her own advantage, we should at least respect her frankness. But if Japan is opposed to any modification of her political control in Manchuria and Shantung it is unnecessary to impute "ulterior motives" to Britain and America, who, in no part of China, claim or exercise such control, and who are presumably willing to pool their railway interests with those of the other Powers in the event of the nationalisation scheme materialising.

But it is a mockery to suggest, as the Japanese and their hirelings are doing at the present time, that the Anglo-American scheme masks an assault upon China's sovereignty. There is not a patriotic Chinese who would not welcome the news that Japan had relinquished her political pretensions in Manchuria and other parts of China and joined hands with the other Powers to place the construction and operation of railways upon a purely commercial basis. Only extreme "patriots" of the Tsao Ju-lin type would raise the bogey of "China's Sovereign Rights" when a scheme is put forward for eliminating foreign political control and rivalry from the Chinese railway problem. The voices of these men will probably be heard soon protesting against the proposal to restore Tsingtau to China, on the ground that it covers some malevolent Anglo-Saxon conspiracy, and that China's integrity and Sovereign Rights are protected so satisfactorily in Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway zone.

Truly the popular belief in Western countries that China is a country where everything is done in exactly the opposite way to what is customary in Europe is not far off the mark when men like Tsao Ju-lin and his accomplices are in the saddle. The start of the 1911 Revolution was the popular agitation against the Hukuang Railway contract; today, when China is supposed to be a Republic, a suggestion to restore China's rights over those railways that have been alienated is met with the retort (in a Japanese paper), "Will anyone who respects the Sovereign Rights and cares for the future of China believe and listen to such a proposal?"

Unemployment In Japan

(*Japan Advertiser*)

According to investigations made by Mr. Yota, on behalf of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, 200,000 more persons were added to the population of the city and the suburban counties of Tokio in 1917 than in the previous year, these flocking in to engage in the chemical industrial work, which developed so much during the war. Should the chemical industry deflate, as it is likely to do soon, Mr. Yota fears that all these 200,000 will be among the unemployed. Even now their wages have fallen by 30 or 40 percent, while decreases in both employment and wages are noted in other lines of industry.

Mr. Yota told a Yamato reporter that he has two plans in mind to meet the problem of unemployment, but he cannot make them public as yet. When decided, some concrete suggestions will be made in the committee' meetings, he said.

The Department of Agriculture, in its investigation, has already learned that there are, as far as the reports which come in are concerned, around 14,000 workers who have so far lost employment because of the industrial slump.

With reference to the establishment of the Teikoku Rodo Kyokai (Imperial Labor Society) Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki, Kokuminto member of the Diet, who has been appointed president of the new society, in an interview with the Yomiuri, says:

"The reason that we have decided to establish the society is for the purpose of facilitating the solution of the post-bellum labor problem in the country. Headquarters of the society will be situated at Osaka where more workers live in any other Japanese city. Branches will be established at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokio, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Fukuoka soon, and more will be established at other places as necessity arises. The society aims at elevating the moral and intellectual standards of workers and to place the country's industries on a solid foundation. The society will establish hospitals where members of the society and those who are recommended by members will be treated free of charge. The society will also establish schools where workers' apprentices will be trained or educated.

Peers Take Part In Society

Clubs will be established for the recreation or amusement of members and the society will publish its organ for the purposes of mutual communication among the members and for the dissemination of its principles. The society contains among its sponsors many well known publicists, including members of the Diet, scholars and business men and the maintenance of harmonious relations between capital and labor will be aimed at by society.

Referring to the establishment of the society the Nichi Nichi says that at the beginning of January Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, Mr. Ooka, president of the House of Representatives, Viscount Kiyoura, vice-president of the Privy Council, and Baron Shibusawa held a meeting at the official residence of the Home Minister at the latter's invitation and discussed the proposal as to the establishment of a labor society.

Original Plan Changed

As the result it was decided to choose representatives from among various classes of the community to form a committee for the organisation of the society and that subscriptions will be collected from rich people in order to obtain working funds for the society. A contribution will be obtained from the Imperial Household Department and a subsidy is to be given by the Government.

At first the objects of the society were intended to be, the Nichi Nichi says, to strive for the abolition of the peace preservation regulations and for the establishment of labor unions throughout the country, their control to be placed in the hands of the new society, and that the society would act as an impartial mediator between the capitalists and workers in case of disputes arising between them. The principles on which it was intended to conduct the society have, however, been altered owing to big capitalists and the bones of the society have been softened to such an extent that as it is now constituted it seems rather doubtful whether it is really capable of a satisfactory solution of the complicated labor problems.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

HOLD THESE - I MUST GO BACK IN THE STORE AGAIN-
DON'T BE LONG!
HERE - I JUST SAW ANOTHER BARGAIN- I'LL BE RIGHT BACK-
WELL - AT LAST - I'M THROUGH YOU'RE A DEAR FOR BEING SO PATIENT!
THE VILLIAN - HE'S GONE!!!!
GEO MCMANUS
12-2

Qualified For His Job

Percy Vere de Vere had joined as a private, but never got tired of talking about the wealthy home he had left and afring his accomplishments.

On parade one day a sergeant shouted out:

"Any man 'ere who understands motors take three steps forward."

Dazzling visions of promotion flashed before Percy's mind. This was his opportunity. He confronted the sergeant.

"Well—er—my guv'nor and I had a couple of cars, and—er—a sixty horse-power machine. The other was an eighty, with an average mileage of"——

"That's all right!" bawled the sergeant. "Go to the garage and give the C. O.'s motor-bike a good clean."

Nationality Unknown

"Norah," said the mistress, "are these French sardines that you have given me?" "Sure, Oi don't know, ma'am," said the new maid; "they were pasht spakin' whin we opened the tin."

PRESIDENT WILSON
and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

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—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

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Death Knell Of Germanism In Japan Has Been Sounded

By Professor Urabe

Writing on the democratisation of Japan in the Chugai (Internat.onal), Professor Urabe, of Keio, says:

"The death-knell of the Japanese brand of Germanism and what it stands for was sounded when the war came to a victorious conclusion for the Allies. In conjunction with the advocates of a narrow form of Japanism, the admirers of German methods have done not a little to hamper the progress of the country. Now that Democracy has asserted itself beyond dispute and no thinking people with a claim to an insight into the future condition of the world are found skeptical of the ultimate domination of Democratic ideas, the question with Japan should be how to reform existing institutions in the light of the new tendency. In spite of the efforts of a certain class of writers and politicians to depreciate the idea of Democracy in the belief that its adaption to government in Japan would spell the destruction of what the Japanese hold dear, I fail to see any contradiction in this idea and the form of polity under which the country has been governed. The energy of the statesmen should therefore be sent to guiding the State in accordance with the universal trend of world affairs; only by doing so the best interests of the country can be served.

"Many ways will at once suggest themselves to those who have at heart the real progress and well-being of the nation for democratising our institutions. One is to educate the public so that it will realise more fully and deeply what the possession and the full exercise of the freedom of speech granted by the Constitution means. The habit of regarding those who hold dissentient views from the rest as little better than traitors still persists, and it may be partly to blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. So long as the people do not discuss public affairs openly and candidly, there is little prospect of the country continuing to hold the position which he now occupy in the front rank of the Powers.

The war has influenced the nation as nothing has ever done before. It is a revelation of ignorance and lack of the ability to read the signs of the times to regard the plan of President Wilson of a League of Nations only as worth laughing at as a futile dream. No doubt England and the United States will stand for restrictions on armaments in the future, and do their best to bring about this consummation. The greatest danger to a country is the refusal of its rulers to take correct valuation of the ideas which govern the conduct of affairs in other countries, and govern it in accordance with them. The time has clearly arrived for old-fashioned statesmen, whose narrowness of view does not enable them to look beyond their nose, to make room for those with confidence in their ability to shape for their country a course in the right direction. On pain of national decline Japan must reform herself politically, and that immediately. Has she a statesman equal to this task?"

When Roosevelt Learned Jiu-jitsu Thrice A Week

Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke writes to the New York Evening Post:

At Professor Kano's Jiu-jitsu Academy in Tokio I met Professor Yamashita, who had taught the Japanese art to President Roosevelt in Washington three times a week for three years. The President, he said, was his best pupil, but also his most dangerous. "Very heavy, very strong, very impetuous he always attacked as if he was going to kill me. Oh, many bruises, much worry, great trouble, I assure you. I could not tell him. It is not jin-jitsu to complain, but when he would get me almost killed, my trouble was to save my life without hurting him. No matter how madly he attacked, I could not hurt, I could not kill the President of the United States. That was my point of honor."

A struggle like that three times a week for three years—all kinds of horse rides, tennis matches, hikes thrown in, as the background of unbending from governing the country with the energy of a trip-hammer. We are not sifting his policies or judgments or their value, but we can see a clear devotion to ideals of thought and conduct that brightens us in remembering him.

Putting It On

Mr. Hardup was not at all a wealthy man, but he liked to impress his fellow workers in the city.

That morning, as he was leaving the house for his day's work, a brilliant thought struck him.

"By the way, dear," he said, turning to his wife, "is there any of that squashy yellow stuff left we had last night?"

"Yes, ducky. Why?"

"I want to put a little on my mustache to make my business associates think we can afford eggs."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

Burr 2 Broadway

Bobbie And His Pa

By William F. Kirk

I had a dreem last nite, sed Ma, that littel Bobbie had grew up and got to be a famus lawyer, sed Ma.

That was sum Nitemare, sed Pa. I doant want Bobbie to be a lawyer. He mite git bit by Habeas Corpus, sed Pa.

Doant be foolish, sed Ma. It is a noabel professhun.

I know it is, sed Pa, but it is not the line for Bobbie to talk up. Bobbie is a geenyus, sed Pa. Look at the shaip of that dome of his, sed Pa. You wuddent want that child to miss his calling, sed Pa.

What calling? sed Ma.

Art and potery, sed Pa, moastly potery. He will talk after me, sed Pa.

It is a vary uncerting calling, potery, sed Ma.

Maybe so, but it gits the dough, sed Pa.

Sum poets have starved, sed Ma. In garrets, too. It wuddent be so bad to starve in a resterant, sed Ma, but fancy starving in a garret.

I nevver starved in no garret, sed Pa, with all my potery.

You are not enuff of a poet to starve, sed Mr. Only them rare souls wich sings the sweetest songs is the ones wich cant git the munny while thay are alive. If you rite a song called My Honolulu Pip Does the Hula Zula Dip, sed Ma, or sum other delicate and tinkling little Gem of Thought, sed Ma, you will git the munny so fast you have to count it with a rake, sed Ma. But if you rite sumthing butiful, it will not bring in any munny until after you are ded, sed Ma.

Well, anyway, sed Pa, I wud rather not have Bobbie git into Law. It is a hard professhun, sed Pa. There is two lawyers born every minnit, and only one client.

My cuzzin Lorenzo was a lawyer, sed Ma, and he had a nice hoam out West. He had everything a man cud wish for, sed Ma, and he got it all practising law.

Onst in a while you here of one getting along fine, sed Pa, but not vary offen. I wud preefer to have Bobbie grow up and be a famus riter, sending the sunshine from his soul into the dark corners, sed Pa, and thrilling the wurld with his song like a humming bird keeping a date with a honeysuckel, sed Pa.

Humming birds doant sing, I sed. They hum.

Potery can be hummed too, sed Pa. Moast of it, sed Pa, sounds better wen it is hummed than wen it is spoak out plain and loud, sed Pa. And Bobbie, sed Pa, I want you to aim always for the high places, like a goat in them Alps, sed Pa. Climb and climb and climb, with dubbel pay for overtime, sed Pa. Harken to them words of yure silver tunged old dad, sed Pa.

Evading The Law

Mr. Fedup was tired of his married life, his wife annoyed him, his home life bored him, so when walking out on Sunday, as one of the numbers on his dull program, they came across a dead dog in the middle of the road. He said to the unsuspecting Mrs. Fedup:

"You stay on this side of the road, darling, and I will go on the other."

When the desired positions were occupied he shouted across:

"I promised the parson when I wed you that naught but death would part us, and so I am off now!"

Perhaps He Was Right

Mrs. Parvenue was engaging a new chauffeur, who was, to say the least of it, a very good-looking young man.

She said:

"We call our domestics by their last names. What is your last name?"

"You had better call me Thomas, ma'am," answered the applicant.

"No. We insist that you should be called by your last name, otherwise you cannot fill the position. That is our rule."

"I have no objection, but perhaps the family won't like to use it."

"What is your last name, then, may I ask?" said the irritated lady sharply.

"Darling, ma'am."

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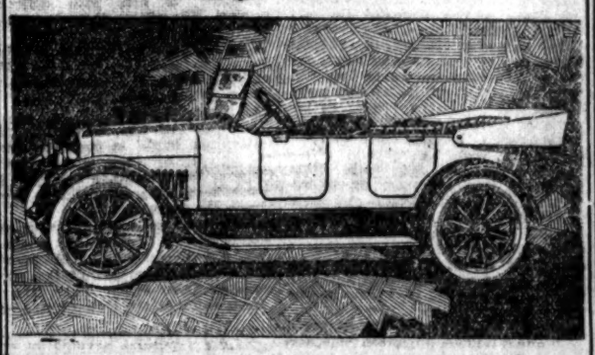

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Rail Unification Opponents Being Won Over In Peking

Japan Beginning To Realise Agreement Is Its Only Hope In Order To Maintain Interests

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 1.—The battle for the unification and commercialisation of China's railways is still being fought, and it is very reliably stated that some of those who at first were strongly opposed to it are now changing their attitude, and with a fuller realisation of what it means are almost inclined to favor it. There is reason to believe also that the Japanese are waking up to the fact that their salvation as far as China's railways are concerned lies in the commercialisation scheme.

They are beginning to see that if they stand out against the scheme it means complete isolation for them. The openly antagonistic attitude of official Japan to the plan of co-operation on a board basis has thoroughly disillusioned American opinion, so it is believed, with respect to the desirability of the inclusion of Japan in any scheme respecting China, and is striking a very heavy blow at the idea of Japan-American co-operation, which Japan has been agitating for so long in America.

It is pointed out that the Shantung Railway, together with the German interest in the Tientsin-Pukow line, will be considered as an indemnity and will fall either to Great Britain or to France. If it should fall to France, then the Kaomi-Hsuchow extension would be built by French interests not only as successors to the German interests but also as a continuation of the Lung-Hai Railway. The British-controlled Tao-Ching line has rights of extension to Tsinanfu, and these would be exercised as an effective alternative to the Tsinan-Shunteh extension of the Shantung Railway. The American Siems-Carey Company has rights of extension to the Peking-Suiyuan line that considerably antedate Japanese contracts on that line, and these will be insisted upon. Great Britain is not likely, in her present frame of mind, to tolerate interference, by Japanese building in Fukien, with the extension of her coastal system, and with other rights in that province. It is certain that the Americans will insist that when any further lines are needed in Manchuria the Kuhn-Loeb contract of 1909, covering a line from Aigun to Chinchow, shall have precedence, and that anything west of that would be in the nature of branch lines to which they are entitled. Such a program would effectively arrest Japanese progress in Manchuria and confine her to the Liaotung Peninsula. There is no doubt also that rates could be so handled that, with the superior character of American operation, the South Manchurian Railway would soon find its lucrative traffic seriously diverted.

In the meantime, there is no question that both Great Britain and the United States will refuse to recognise the treaties extorted from China under the Twenty-One Demands, so that in 1933, if Japan does not voluntarily yield the South Manchurian Railway to the consolidation scheme, China will be in a position to redeem this line according to original agreement.

British and American interests are working very closely together, not only in European but also in Chinese affairs. France, naturally, will prefer the assistance which such a powerful combination can give her rather than rely upon the help that Japan can give, which as far as the Far East is concerned is negligible and as far as Europe or any other part of the globe is concerned is nil. It is a matter of comment that one of her chief financial representatives in Chinese enterprise is at the present moment in the United States investigating the possibilities of American co-operation.

There are not a few who see in the situation as it presents itself at this moment very strong evidence of the inherent incapacity of Japan to conceive of China in any terms other than those in which the predatory elements of the world conceive of the weak; indeed some are beginning to think frankly that Japanese statesmen are entirely without the breadth of view that would enable them to conceive of other relations between the powerful and the weak than those enunciated by Treitsche, Nietsche and Bernhardi, and are unable to rid their thinking of the obsession of a German victory in Europe.

It may be worth noting that there are not a few Chinese who believe that Great Britain, by suggesting at this juncture the unification and commercialisation of China's railways, has consciously or unconsciously outmaneuvered Japan, intuitively and possibly unconsciously anticipating that Japan's reaction to the suggestion would be hostile. Whether this be the case or not, Japan is liable, unless she changes her attitude on this matter, to exclude herself entirely from the Asiatic mainland, outside Chosen at any rate.

Ships Not Ready To Take Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

in matsheds at the depots and camp and taken to the steamers 24 hours before departure. Baggage will not be available for enemy subjects from the time it is examined until they board the steamer.

Hankow Germans Cause Trouble

Thirty Germans and Austrians arriving from Hankow yesterday morning on the Kweilee caused more trouble. They refused to leave the steamer at the French Bund and French police were called out to assist them to the dock. They were sent to Embarkation Depot Nnmber One at Nantao.

Nine others came from Ningpo yesterday.

Report On Nantao Camps

The report of the commissions which investigated Embarkation Depot Number One at Nantao was given out for publication yesterday and will be found below in full. A few recommendations have been made by the members of the two bodies who collaborated in their findings.

The suggestions made were immediately followed and by yesterday all improvements originating with the commissions were acted on.

The report blames those at the depots for failing to display sufficient initiative to deal with difficulties arising. The efforts of the Bureau are commended. Dr. C. N. Davis, Dr. W. B. Billinghurst, Dr. Hoh, Dr. Fresson, Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., and Mr. W. A. B. Nichols signed the report, which follows:

The Report In Full

In view of the complaints that have been made in connection with the housing of enemy subjects by the Chinese Government in Shanghai two committees were appointed to investigate the conditions.

We, the undersigned, who constitute these Committees, made a thorough investigation of the Number One Camp at Nantao and also of the Number Two Camp near the old North Gate, and feel that these complaints are largely uncalled for, and, in being sent to us, indicate a misdirected effort. We understand the Number One Camp was inspected and considered satisfactory by those intrusted with German interests here.

It is our conviction that complaints made direct to the Chinese Bureau have received due consideration and every effort is being made to correct original faults. We appreciate the difficulties under which your Bureau has had to labor on account of the short notice given you to prepare these camps and also the quite natural inability to foresee all the details necessary to the comforts of foreigners.

We feel that any existing discomforts or irregularities could have been easily set right if those interned had instituted a more efficient organisation in both Camps such as a committee with a chairman who could be recognised as a representative to deal with any difficulties which might arise, namely, such questions as special food for children, division of sleeping accommodations as to sexes, handling of the sick, laundry supervision of kitchen and other specific charges made in the complaint forwarded to us. We understand that such a committee has now been formed at Number One Camp but not at Number Two Camp as yet.

Suggestions For Improvement

We would like to make the following suggestions which we think would add to the comfort and welfare of those interned:

(1) An additional number of urinals for males suitably located.
(2) Washhouse for males as is provided for men in the army.
(3) A more careful supervision of the drainage, particularly from the kitchen and bathrooms.
(4) Arrangements made whereby the German doctors of Shanghai be enlisted to look after their own countrymen.
(5) Arrangements made whereby the utensils, etc., connected with the kitchen and dining room be safeguarded by some other means than by having the watchmen sleep in these rooms.
(6) A more thorough cleaning and careful supervision of the kitchen. Uncooked food not to be kept in the kitchen or within the room in which cooked food is served.
(7) Arrangements be made with the Health Department of the International Settlement for competent supervision of all sanitary arrangements.
(8) Additional stoves be provided where children are quartered. For instance a large stove might be placed in the sitting room upstairs for the comfort of women and children.
(9) In Number Two Camp other means in addition to the existing stair case be provided for escape in case of fire.

With reference to the complaints made as to sleeping accommodations, we feel that in most cases you have handled the situation satisfactorily, and in quite a number of cases you have been more than liberal in providing special accommodations for certain people. The available facilities, with the exception of the above noted suggested improvements, we consider adequate and well conducted. The food, while perhaps less sumptuous than some may have been accustomed to, was abundant, well cooked and fairly well served.

The bathing facilities we consider adequate and with proper supervision and regulation by the committee would be satisfactory.

We appreciate that you have a very difficult situation to handle and wish to commend your efforts, feeling that no appeal has been unheeded, and that such irregularities as have occurred or now exist, are due more to the Chinese viewpoint being different from ours than to a desire to be unjust or to inflict discomforts upon those under your care.

THREE OFFICERS NAB 18 IN RAID ON FAN-TAN DEN

Other Gamblers Escape Via Neighboring Housetops When Police Interrupt Game

Eighteen Chinese were arrested yesterday afternoon following a gambling raid featured by the sensational escape of some 15 who deserted fan-tan tables for open windows, a dash to safety over the neighboring housetops and subsequent leaps to the ground, 20 feet below. Detective Inspector P. W. Reeves, Sergeant W. J. MacDermott and a Chinese detective, all attached to the Hongkew Station, descended upon the house at 365 Woochang Road shortly before five o'clock.

They found a rear room on the ground floor completely outfitted for fan-tan and about 30 Cantonese enjoying the game. At the sight of the officers, those near the stairs made a dash for the second floor, out the windows and over the roofs.

The three officers captured 18 and took possession of all the equipment, eight wheelbarrow loads of it. The 18 will be charged in the Mixed Court this morning.

Serb Crown Prince Embarks For Home

(French Wireless)

Toulon, March 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The special train bringing the Crown Prince of Servia arrived on Sunday at 2:45. The official reception took place immediately. Prince Alexander, alighting from the train, thanked the authorities for the welcome given him by Toulon and expressed the pleasurable remembrances he would carry away with him of the stay he has just made in Paris. The Prince embarked on the armored cruiser Julien de la Graviere, which sailed at 5 a.m. for Patras and the Piraeus.

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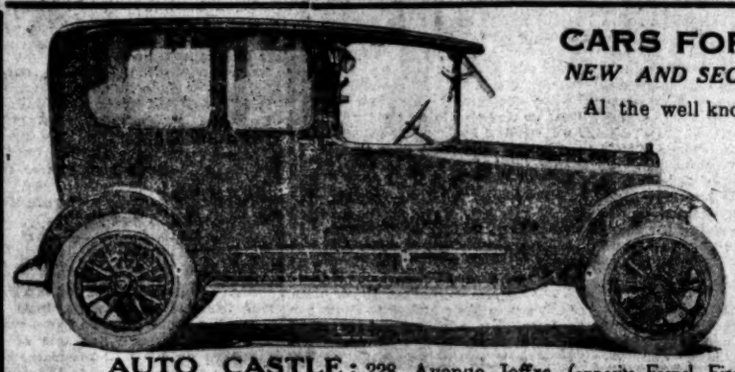

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 391

Withdrawal of the 7 and 15-cent denominations of postage stamps and introduction of 1½ and 13-cent denominations.

1.—The Public are hereby notified that with the exhaustion of the present stock of 7 and 15-cent denominations of postage stamps no further stamps of these values will be printed.

2.—Two new denominations of postage stamps, viz., 1½-cent of the same design and colour as the 7-cent, and 13-cent of the same design and colour as the 15-cent, are being introduced instead, and will be put on sale in the near future. The 1½-cent stamp is intended as domestic postage for picture post-cards, newspapers, etc., and the 13-cent for express letters.

By Order of the
Co-Director General,
W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 4 March, 1919.

21490

A LECTURE
on
ALCOHOL AND THE CHILD
(will be repeated by request)
by
DR. G. A. HUNTLEY
in Union Church Lecture Hall
on Thursday, March 6th.

Open to the public.
Free discussion invited.

21488

SHANGHAI HARRIERS' CLUB

ATHLETIC SPORTS

The Shanghai Harriers' Club proposes to hold its FIRST ATHLETIC MEETING on SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, 1919, under the laws of the AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (subject to sufficient entries being received).

EVENTS

1.—Long Jump.
2.—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
3.—100 Yards Boys' Race. Post entries. Age from 6 to 15 (Handicap).
4.—220 Yards Shanghai Championship.
5.—High Jump.
6.—100 Yards Girls' Race. Post entries. Age 6 to 15 (Handicap).
7.—3 Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap).
8.—100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
9.—Half-Mile Flat Race. Open to Sailors, Volunteers and Police.
10.—100 Yards Veterans' Race. Age over 45 (Handicap).
11.—Half-Mile Shanghai Championship.
12.—One Mile Bicycle Race. Shanghai Championship.
13.—Half-Mile Flat Race (Confined to Members of the Shanghai Harriers' Club).
14.—Sack Race. 80 Yards.
15.—One Mile Flat Race (Handicap).
16.—220 Yards Flat Race (Confined to Members of the Special Police Force). Handicap.
17.—1 Mile Walk (Open Handicap).
18.—220 Yards Relay Race. 4 Men aside.
19.—Consolation Race.
20.—Tug-of-War. 8 Men aside. Open to the Navy, Volunteers and Police. Each unit may enter One Team Only. To be pulled over 15 feet. Best of three pulls. No spikes or nails allowed. No sitting allowed, and no holes to be dug in the ground before pulling.

Open to all Amateurs who are Members or Visitors of the American Club, American University Club, Cercle Sportif Francais, Columbia Country Club, Shanghai Country Club, Customs Club, Hungjao Golf Club, International Swimming Club, Japanese Club, Masonic Club, Merchants Service Club, Municipal Service Club, Police Recreation Club, Portuguese Club, Powhattan Club, Shanghai Club Shanghai Cricket Club, Shanghai Football Club, Shanghai Golf Club, Shanghai Junior Golf Club, Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Lusitano Club, Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Recreation Club, Shanghai Rowing Club, Shanghai Rugby Club, Shanghai Yacht Club, Swimming Bath Club, Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club, and Shanghai Harriers' Club.

Entries Close on Wednesday, 23rd April, at 6 p.m.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary,
Sports Committee.

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 524.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Shaohsing Wreck—Salvage operations to be resumed.

Referring to Special Notices to Mariners Nos. 504 and 518, NOTICE is hereby given that the salvage of the "Shaohsing" wreck in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, will be resumed on or about the 10th March, 1919.

The salvage lorcha "Changkong" will again conduct the operations and when moored in the vicinity of the wreck will exhibit a Red flag by day and a Red light over a White light by night.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 4th March, 1919.

21482

Municipal Notification

No. 2586.

INFLUENZA

Spread by Droplets Sprayed from Nose and Throat

Owing to the prevalence of Influenza the following precautions are advised.

Avoid crowds and gatherings of all kinds.

Especially avoid people who cough and sneeze without covering with a handkerchief.

Wear a mask to prevent infection (a pattern may be obtained at the Health Office) or tie a handkerchief round the mouth and nose or hold a handkerchief to the nose and mouth when there is danger.

If you get Influenza go to bed and stay there until the doctor permits getting up and so avoid the dangerous complication of Pneumonia. Do not allow anyone to come near unless wearing a mask or at least a handkerchief round the nose and mouth.

The above applies also to colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 5, 1919.

21492

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S:S "TANCRED"

The S.S. "TANCRED" is now discharging her cargo at The Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, March 8th, at 10 a.m.

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21471

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180TH PRODUCTION

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

MATINEE:

THURSDAY, March 6th,

CHILDREN HALF-PRICE

at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 8th,

at 8.45 p.m.

Booking at Moutries.

By Order,
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

Shanghai, February 16, 1919.

21479

TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 2741

The Philippine National Bank

Shanghai

beg to announce that they will open for business at

No. 1, The Bund

on

Thursday, March 6th, 1919

The Shanghai public are invited to inspect the quarters on Monday, March 10th

RECEPTION: 12. Noon to 5 p.m.

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

¼" x 1" to ¾" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

VENUS

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No. 165 Soft
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And a complete line of Office Supplies kept in stock.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Marktwark

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

STEWART

V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Important Notice to Enemy Subjects

WHEREAS the ships for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects are now ready, the Embarkation will take place from the 6th to the 10th instant, both dates inclusive.

All Enemy Subjects to be repatriated are hereby notified to make all necessary preparations in due time.

Further Notice will be issued as to the exact time and place of Embarkation.

GENERAL LU YUNG-HSIANG,
Director of Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects.

ADMIRAL TSAI TING-KAN,
Associate Director of Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects.

March 3rd, 1919.

21468

FINANCIAL

A WELL-KNOWN and profitable chemical enterprise in Shanghai, desiring to enlarge, seeks a partner with about half a million dollars. Please apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

21372 M. 7.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

LEASEHOLD on house on Dixwell Road, available about April 20th. Preference given to persons desiring to buy the furniture and fittings. Reply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

21451 M.5.

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51, Szechuen Road.

21412

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21415

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neighborhood, newly furnished flat, comprising two adjoining large rooms bounded by verandah, private bathroom attached. Excellent kitchen, tennis, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR RENT, furnished, two-roomed flat off Nanking Road. Furniture must be taken over. Rent Tls. 20. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

21485 M.6.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let with board, one large room, bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Been, 9 Hankow Road, Phone C. 2321.

21484

TO LET, unfurnished flat of two rooms, with verandah, kitchen and bathroom. House situated in Hongkew district. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

21426 M.5.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, in Central district, with or without board. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

21429 M.5.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

OFFICES TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls. 130 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Tel. East 24.

21483 M.11.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, American teacher of English in Ningpo Baptist Academy, Ningpo. Reply, stating qualifications, to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

21481 M.9.

CORRESPONDENT - typist wanted. Only those applicants possessing good command of English, with previous experience, entertained. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

21487 M.6.

WANTED, an experienced accountant by a large importing and exporting firm. Apply, giving experience and references, to Box 260, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

21467 M.11.

WANTED, young lady to assist in care of two children. Address to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS, stating qualifications, nationality, etc.

21459 M.6.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED, knowledge of shorthand not necessary, but must be able to use typewriter. Must understand spoken English well and possess command of good business English. Reply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS, giving information as to previous experience and salary expected.

21462 M.6.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Please address to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS, giving experience, nationality, salary expected, etc.

21470 M.5.

NURSE OR NURSERY governess wanted, one small boy. Amah kept; liberal salary. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

21433 M.5.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, wishing to leave Shanghai, seeks position as travelling companion or governess. Prefers voyage to Europe or America, but has no object to any outport. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

21476 M.11.

WANTED: Advertiser, American, with general experience as salesman or shipping man, is open for immediate engagement. Highest testimonials. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

21489 M.7.

POSITION WANTED by young man as office assistant. Reply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

21460 M.6.

POSITION WANTED: A Chinese, with practical experience in typewriting, bookkeeping and general office work, desires engagement. Please apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

21465 M.6.

ADVERTISER, 26, with five years' interior experience as organising saleseman, and fully qualified as such, desires similar position. At liberty May 1st. Reply to Box No. 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

21428 M.8.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished room, without board, Central district, by American bachelor. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

M.4.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21417

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a new set of Modern American Law, 15 volumes, leather binding. $150 or best offer. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

21480 M.6.

FOR SALE, one 1918 Buick, six-cylinder, in use six months, excellent condition. Fully equipped. Any reasonable offer accepted. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

21464 M.6.

FOR SALE, foreign saddle, complete, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

21429 M.5.

FOR SALE, one English motor-cycle and side-car, in perfect condition, with new tyres and electric light. 70 miles per gallon. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

21429 M.5.

FOR SALE, owner leaving, Buick Roadster 1918, in excellent condition, with all accessories and two spare tyres. Can be viewed and tried. Apply to U.S.P.O. Box 955.

21432 M.5.

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21436

FOR SALE, one new Underwood typewriter, No. 5 (not-rebuilt). Used only one month. Paid $250 will accept Tls. 130. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

21441 M.7.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 4, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/7⅛=Tls. 4.32
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $5.96
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 110=Tls. 90.91
@ 72.5=Mex. $125.39
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.21
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 288
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1875
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Bar Silver ..... 47¾d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/7
London	Demand	4/7⅛
India	T.T.	305½
Paris	T.T.	596
Paris	Demand	599
New York	T.T.	109
New York	Demand	109½
Hongkong	T.T.	86½
Japan	T.T.	46⅞
Batavia	T.T.	286
Singapore	T.T.	51⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/8
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/9
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/9⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/9⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/9⅜
Paris	4 m/s.	827
New York	o/d Docy.	110⅛
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	114⅛

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,425 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $9.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8⅛			£1
„ 1 @ 609½		Francs	6.79
„ 0.81 @ 111½		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 46½		Yen	2.42
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.92
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50
„ 1 @ —		Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 4, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

New Engineering Tls. 24.50 March
New Engineering Tls. 24.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.75 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.25 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.10 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.50 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 74.00 March
Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.40

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.00 March
Shanghai Docks Tls. 131.00 April
Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 129.00 xd.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.90
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.95 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.55 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.05
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.10 June
Langkats Tls. 23.50 March C. N. I.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans:	
3 percent	64.00
4 percent 1917	73.70
Liberty Loans:	
4 percent 1918	74.40
5 percent	90.30

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Hankow Market

Hankow, February 26, 1919.

Finance And Money Market

During the week under review there was a fair amount of inter-bank business, and a moderate amount of paper was offering on the 20th and 21st, but after those dates business was on the quiet side.

The rate for T.T. Taels on Shanghai declined gradually from 97¼ to 97 and closed easy.

Dollars remained about 70.1 buyers, 70.3 sellers, Chinese market and closed easy at 70.05 and 70.25 respectively. Interest: 13 percent after being 11 percent. Changsha Exchange: 27.

Imports

There has been a brisk demand for yarn and cloth for prompt delivery, and prices are very firm and, for yarn—if in stock substantial increases are being asked and obtained.

For piece goods generally the market has continued firm with slightly advancing prices for whites and greys.

Clearances have been good, and for blacks and yarn excellent.

Exports

There is practically no change to report in markets, and business with Europe and America is at a complete standstill owing to interruption of the cable service.

Japanese firms are buying cottons; also small quantities of bristles have been contracted for. Hides and goatskins are firm.

Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	36,000	—
Amherst	6,155	—
Anglo-Dutch	87,000	—
Anglo-Java	210,000	—
Ayer Tawah	26,643	—
Batu Anam	20,473	—
Bukit Toh Alang	19,572	—
Bute	18,203	—
Chempedak	12,000	—
Chemor	22,168	—
*Cheng	21,160	13,595
Consolidated	56,373	—
Dominion	48,595	42,750
Gula Kalumpong	130,500	125,000
Java Consolidated	78,000	—
Kamunting	30,230	—
Kapala	10,966	11,142
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,600	—
Kota Bahroe	40,647	—
Kroewoek	58,000	—
Langkat	74,032	67,548
Padang	25,500	—
Permata	7,871	—
Pengkalan	15,946	—
Repah	16,000	—
Samagaga	22,000	17,450
Semambu	11,698	—
See Kee	—	—
*Senawang	40,214	24,813
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	10,000	—
*Shanghai-Seremban	13,854	8,180
Shanghai-Pahang	15,851	13,899
Shanghai-Sumatra	—	64,800
Shanghai-Klebang	—	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	13,871	—
Sungei Duri	31,362	—
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	38,000	—
Tebong	82,000	—
Ulobri	5,832	—
Ziangbe	67,000	—

*Shortage owing to Chinese holidays, short month and wintering on every estate.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended March 2, was 257 tons and for the month of February, 992 tons net.

Shanghai Tug And Lighter Co. Pays 10 Percent

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices at 2 French Bund. Mr. John Prentice occupied the chair, supported by Mr. E. A. G. May and Mr. H. M. Tibbey, directors, and there were present Mr. T. W. Martin, secretary, and Messrs. W. J. N. Dyer, W. A. Carlson, H. G. Myhre, T. A. Clark, H. E. Kent, H. C. Marshall, E. T. Byrne, E. G. Barrett and D. Fleming. There were 4,890 shares represented. After the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report had been read the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, we will take them as read. We consider that the result of the year's working is very satisfactory, the balance at credit of the Working Account is only Taels 4,355.91 less than that of the previous year, and the balance of Profit and Loss Account is Taels 3,906.32 more.

"We have written off Taels 25,000.-00 as Depreciation on our Property.

"Our investments (at cost) have been increased from Taels 86,719.69 to Taels 127,911.57, an increase of Taels 41,191.88.

"The amount of our Gold Investments (all War Loans and Bonds) is Taels 97,223.57. As you will have noticed in the note on the balance sheet, the cost is approximately Taels 15,000.00 in excess of the market value at December 31, 1918, but as I told you last year it is our intention to keep all Gold investments until redeemed, we need not at present take this into consideration.

"The amount available for distribution after having deducted the amount of interim dividend paid on August 7 last is Taels 147,818.42, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:

	Taels
"Pay a Final Dividend of 3½ percent on Preference Shares	17,500.00
Pay a Final Dividend of 10 percent on Ordinary Shares	50,000.00
Place to General Reserve	50,000.00
Carry forward to New Account	30,318.42

"The placing of Taels 50,000.00 to the General Reserve will bring it up to Taels 150,000.00.

"The fleet has been maintained in the usual first class condition and all repairs have been charged to Working Account.

"The Samson is still in the service of the British Government and we have not yet heard when she will be returned to us.

"In connection with the dividend we recommend some of our shareholders think we are keeping too much money in hand and that we should distribute more—we have carefully considered the matter and in our opinion it is in the best interests of the company to work up a large reserve fund, as in the near future, we hope there will be a large increase in the trade of the Port, and consequently additions to our fleet will be required and being able to pay for such additions without borrowing, will add greatly to the financial position of the company.

"Mr. Barrett has resigned and Mr. Harold Dollar has joined the Board—his appointment requires confirmation.

"Mr. May and myself retire and we offer ourselves for re-election.

"Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews retire but offer themselves for re-election."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were then passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts for the year 1918 as presented be passed.—Proposed by Mr. Prentice, seconded by Mr. May.

That the balance at profit and loss account, namely Tls. 147,818.42, be distributed as follows:

	Tls.
To a Final Dividend of 3½ percent on 10,000 Preference Shares	17,500.00
To a Final Dividend of 10 percent on 20,000 Ordinary Shares	50,000.00
To General Reserve	50,000.00
To carry forward	30,318.42
Tls.	147,818.42

Proposed by Mr. Prentice, seconded by Mr. Tibbey.

That Mr. John Prentice and Mr. E. A. G. May be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Carlson, seconded by Mr. Clark.

That the appointment of Mr. J. Harold Dollar as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. Myhre.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the company.—Proposed by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Kent.

Capt. Carlson inquired if any stipulation had been made regarding a bonus to the staff and on being informed that the directors preferred to have this come from the shareholders proposed that a bonus of 20 percent be given the staff, both foreign and Chinese. This was seconded by Capt. Myhre and unanimously carried and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the directorate.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for February 125,000 lbs.
Shipped 131,470 lbs.
Cocoanuts 466,000 nuts.
Rainfall 5½ inches.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Handy as a Fountain Pen

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine

is a dependable private secretary which accompanies you everywhere because it is only 6 lbs. in weight.

Your letters are made more readable—all your writing is made easier by CORONA

Call up—or call in for a demonstration.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
DODGE & SEYMOUR
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of San Francisco
IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
Are now located at
No. 10 THE BUND
Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address "SIMMONS"

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

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DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS
"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"
Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers
The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow
Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
'Phones 1606 & 1608

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Ecuador	Feb. 3
Siberia Maru	Feb. 3
China	Feb. 10
Tecumseh	Feb. 12
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 19
Colombia	Mar. 1

For Seattle

Katori Maru	Feb. 1

For Tacoma

Grayson	Feb 15

For Vancouver

Melville Dollar	Feb. 7
Harold Dollar	Feb. 26

For London, etc.

Benarty	Feb. 3
Borneo Maru	Feb. 3
Glenavy	Feb. 17
Mishima Maru	Feb. 17
Teiresias	Feb. 18
Kitano Maru	Mar. 3

For Liverpool

Sado Maru	Feb. 19
Agamemnon	Feb. 19

For Marseilles:

Porthos	Feb. 1

For Naples, etc.,

Roma	Feb. 2

For Europe

Tajima Maru	Feb. 7

For Port Said

Kwasan Maru	Feb. 17

For Bombay

Duners	Feb. 10

MOTOR TRUCKS
1½ Tons ——— 2 Tons
will arrive on the s.s. "Tyndareus" on or about the middle of March.
Particulars on application
R. MARTENS & CO., LTD.
No. 1 The Bund

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	200	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1930	1020
1925	535		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1950	1700	730
1931	540	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1944	1658	710
1940	600		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2305		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	824	1615
728	2128	—		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	815	1600
745	2145	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	800	1547
1135	121	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	129	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	926
1801	750	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	2	—	220	2	—	2	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1738	1815
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1452	1543
1300	1318	—		arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1554	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1032
1814	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	630	810
9.	2	—	420	2	—	2	10.
650	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2335	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	040	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	823
1848	603	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	738

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
720			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.			1626
1430			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.			910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2220	a. Tsiningchow d.	542	1125	1850	638	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	702	1308	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 4 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast B	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express B	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jenfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	15.06	....
Soozwei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.58	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsik dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast B	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express B	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsik dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.		*8.18*	*10.30*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soozwei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jenfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9,40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankou	Phom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Huchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,115,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe, Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected, in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Tuesday, March 4, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches .	30.13	30.16
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.10	—0.09
Variation for 11 hrs. .	—0.00	—0.01
Wind—Direction	E	E
Wind—Miles per hour	19.9	16.0
Temperature (Fahr.) .	47°7	48°4
Humidity	98	98
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.05	0.04

Remarks on the 3.—Cloudy and misty but rather fine weather in the morning; rain afternoon at Shanghai. Rain during the whole day in the Yangtze Valley. A depression is developing in Kiangsi and moves towards Chekiang; another one is show in Mongolia. A moderate anticyclone prevails between the Yangtze and the Hwangho.

Morning of the 4.—Squally and showery weather during the whole night. Barometer rising again after 5 a.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$710
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 122½ B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$220 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ....{	$160
Indo-China Pref... {	
"Shell"	166/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128½ x d B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 90 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$115 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 185 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 140 B.
Oriental	Tls. 69 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 162 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.40 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tillies	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$115 B.
Green Island	$9 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 23 C.N.I.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [D.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$12½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7½
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.80
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
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For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 7
For United Kingdom
*Per G. L. s.s. Gleniffer,...Mar. 5
For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara March .. 8
For Vladivostock etc.,
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Mar. 14

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Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon..Mar. 8
*N.B. Parcels only will be sent by the Glen Line s.s. Gleniffer.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kweilee,** Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, March 5,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, March 5,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, March 6,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee,** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, March 6,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, March 6,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Capt. Findeison, will leave on **Friday, March 7,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Fraizer, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 7,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, March 5,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Hsean,** Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passeg apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain K. E. Tusbben, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, March 5,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s **Yangtszepoo Wharf** on **Thursday, March 6,** at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 6,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Layer, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 9,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday March 9.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 11,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 13,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. **Hsinfung,** Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 7,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 10,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front fo the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru,** Captain D. Iamiguml, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at ———— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Alps Maru,** Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on the end of **March.** For freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Wednesday March 5.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru,** Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Thursday, March 6.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Shinyo Maru, 22,000** tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Saturday, March 8.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 15.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct.	22		Stasia	Am.	
Oct.	26		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov.	2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	26		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	7		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec.	17		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	31	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	14		Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan.	16		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan.	16		Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan.	23	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	25	Jaapn	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan.	26		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan.	28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	28		C. of St. Helens	Am.	
Jan.	30		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	31	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan.	31	Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	31	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	5	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Feb.	12	Japan	Yelko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	14		Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15	Japan	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	15	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb.	16	Hongkong	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16		Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb.	16	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17		Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	20		Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	23	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	23	Hongkong	Hwahkuei	Chi	B. & S.
Feb.	23	Japan	Taiei Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Feb.	24	Canton, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	24	Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	24		Mikumi Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Feb.	26	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	26	Hongkong	Mylle	Chi.	M. & Co.
Feb.	26	Liverpoo, etlc.	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	1	Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Mar.	1		Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	1		Uncas	Am.	Socony.
Mar.	1	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	1	River ports	Kuling	Chi.	
Mar.	1	Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	Suzuki & Co
Mar.	1	Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	1	River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Mar.	2	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	2	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	2	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	2	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	2	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	2	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Mar.	2	Japan	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	2	Seattle	Tancred	Nor.	R.D. Co.
Mar.	2	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar.	2		Yelan Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	2		Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2		Upolu	Nor.	O. Thoreson
Mar.	3	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	3	Japan	Jugosan Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar.	3	Japan	Kaio Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Mar.	3	Japan	Fukusei Maru	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar.	3	Japan	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar.	3	River ports	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	Tiestsin	Mikawa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	3	Japan	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	4	River ports	Kingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	4	Chefoo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar.	4	Wenchow	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Mar.	4	Hongkong	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	4	Liverpool, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	4	River ports	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Mar.	4	Tsingtao	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Mar.	4	Wuhu	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	4	Japan	Hyson	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar.	4	Japan	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Mar.	4	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	4	Hongkong			

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 14 The Bund.

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		arr.	leave
CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Nemoto,	Mar. 5	Mar 6
*ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi.	Mar. 22	Mar. 23
*ANDES MARU ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	April	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU ...(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto.	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Hamada,	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
MANILA MARU. (20,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobagashi,	Apr. 14	Apr. 15

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 8	Mar. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU. (5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Mar. 8	Mar. 10

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU (3,500 tons)	Capt. J. Fukami,	Mar. 4	Mar. 6

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H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
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Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Montcalm†	Apr. 9	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 17	Montcalm†	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Montcalm calls at Moji
*Montcalm and Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong.

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For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	March 17
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamura,	March 31

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

MIKAWA MARU	6,500	Capt. K. Tsunashima,	March 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 7
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	March 14

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 8
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	March 12
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 15
OMI MARU	7,600	Capt. R. Ozaki,	March 19

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 15

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Kichimoto,	Mar.

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

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Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

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Head Office: Dairen.

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Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about 8 a.m. today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about 2 p.m. today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today at noon and is due at Woosung on Friday evening. The Shinyo sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on Saturday morning and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French Mails of January 25, left Haiphong for Shanghai yesterday at 10 a.m. and may be expected to arrive on Saturday morning.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Africa Maru arrived at No. 9 buoy last evening and will leave for Tacoma and Seattle via ports today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, with 1825 bales of Bombay yarn, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Africa Maru	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Gleniffer	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Direct	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Keelung M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, March 7.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Shinyo Maru	..	..	17.00	..	..	16.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 8.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Dilwara	..	A17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe	Shinyo Maru	B8.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	13.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe via U.S.A.	Shinyo Maru	..	B8.30	..	..	..	12.30
Monday, March 10.							
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, March 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

† Parcels only.

A Parcel 5 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 4 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	Chefoo	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	Wenchow	Meinan	Am. Socony.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Tsingtao	Keelung M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 4 —	Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru	Jap. S.T. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 4 —	Japan	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 4 —		Yeichiing	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Mar. 4 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

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S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" .. APRIL 15

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "KINA" ..... MARCH 20

S.S. "TANCRED" ..... MARCH 30

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Mar. 5	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 5	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Br. D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Kina	Am. R.D. Co.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am. R.A.T. Co.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. R.D. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 9	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 7	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
———	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. —	—	Liverpool	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 6	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 7	—	Antwerp	Tsuruga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	London	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 9	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 14	—	London	Bendoran	Br. G.I. & Co.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antiochus	Br. B.&S.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. —	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 5	D.L.	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 11	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 5	—	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	D.L.	Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 7	1.30	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 7	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 7	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 11	6.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
			Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

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Showrooms: 471-2 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 2660.

CARRANZA WARNS OF POLITICAL STRIFE

Tells Mexicans It Is Not Yet Time To Electioneer For New President

Mexico City, January 15.—President Carranza, in a statement to the public, repeats his declaration that he will retire at the end of his term. Declaring that it is not yet time to start a campaign for the election of a future President, he warns against possible attempt by the reactionaries of the old regime to elect a member of their group as President.

"Although there are two years more before renewing the executive power," he says, "yet there is a noticeably uneasy feeling due to the future campaigns for this position. The political agitation following nominations is unavoidable in all democratic countries, and in Mexico sooner or later it will be felt.

"Effectiveness of the suffrage and no re-election of the President are two Democratic principles most firmly established as a result of the revolution. The Mexican people need not fear nor doubt that in the future these principles will be respected. As President, I consider them legitimate and just.

"As the preparatory work for the future electorial campaign is more effective and as the participation of the citizens in it is more earnest, the best guarantee is offered that the nation could have that it will be governed by proper men who will really represent the wishes of the people.

"For my part, I think I have complied my duty toward my country, working as I have since the democratic movement in 1913, later heading the constitutionalist revolution and continuing the fight until the re-establishment of a constitutional regime. I think I have the right to retire to private life when the present Presidential term, for which I was elected by my fellow citizens, is over.

"I have a duty toward the Constitutionalist Party not to abandon prematurely the responsibilities I have contracted with the whole country, and have an obligation to remain at my post as a true chief of State, continuing my administrative work until the last minute of the Presidential term."

Pointing to the dangers of prolonged political agitation the President states that electoral agitation takes a special form in a country like Mexico, "where we have not had sufficient education nor democratic experience, and have just commenced to recover from the revolutionary movement which has shaken our country."

He continues:

"A long period of political activity for the Presidential elections or premature anticipation of electoral work, owing to the conditions in Mexico, will bring serious difficulties for the consolidation of the revolutionary work for the cohesion of the Constitutionalist Party and for the regularity of administrative working. It is then the duty of the Mexican people and their Governors to try to reduce to a minimum the effects of political agitation, helping in the electorial campaign but at the same time shortening the period of agitation, making a short campaign and the most rapid one possible so as not to produce new political complications or disturb the working of the public administration.

Amusements

¶ Within the frontiers of a desolate, God-forsaken jungle on the dark, silent coast of Africa this giant white man, reared by an ape mother, roams and kills.

¶ He slays the lion and tiger with his bare hands; the jaguar flees at his terrible cry; the massive elephants fear him.

¶ The dreadful gorilla and stealthy panther are but babes in his hands. All the terrible beasts of the jungle skulk away at his approach.

¶ Then comes the beautiful white girl and

TARZAN OF THE APES

takes her to his breast and covers her face with kisses.

THIS ASTOUNDING PICTURE WILL BE SCREENED at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, March 7th.

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

"THE LITTLE SOLDIER GIRL"

In Five Parts

and

Other New Pictures

BY REQUEST

"CINDERELLA"

will be screened

AT THE

MATINEE SATURDAY

March 8th at 3.15 p.m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

Jack Pickford

in

"THE DUMMY"

Five Parts

AND

NEW COMEDIES

On Friday, 7th

"TARZAN of the APES"

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Wednesday and Thursday

5th and 6th March

THE SUPER-SERIAL

"The House of Hate"

9th, 10th and 11th Episodes

Also Showing:

A SCREAMING COMEDY

AMUSEMENTS

Do not fail to see this Artiste!

THE ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

13 - 14 Broadway

The Management beg to announce the

Special Engagement

of the

Celebrated Hawaiian Musician and Rag-Time Singer

CHAS. OPUNUI

Who will perform during and after Dinner

From Saturday, March 8th to 16th inclusive

A Special Dinner will be served

On Saturday and Sunday from 7 till 9.30 p.m.

at $2.50

For Table Reservations, Tel. North 1846

Do not fail to see this Artiste!

LOS YERAR

The Duo Spanish Dancers

Dancing Nightly at 2 a.m.

The PALERMO

21438

AT THE APOLLO

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Greatest Film in History

"The Surrender of the German Fleet"

They came out at last, but only to surrender to Beatty's "Boys in Blue."

You must not miss this picture.

"Armistice Day in London"

Mafeking Day beaten to the wide world.

DOROTHY DALTON

in

"Chicken Casey"

A dandy Five-Part Thos. Ince Production.

AMERICAN WAR NEWS

WIFFLES — WIFFLES

in

"Wiffles Willa"

Your favorite French artiste.

Time and prices as usual

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on the O.S.K. s.s Africa Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Jetty at noon.

Friday, March 7, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

Saturday, March 8, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Monday, March 10, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, March 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants

Building Contractors

Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases

P372 Nanking Road

(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

PENSION PRIVÉE

92-97 Range Road

Telephone North 1173

High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant

All modern comforts; moderate terms.

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire.

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Yangtsze Insurance Building (Third Floor), 26 The Bund, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 11th day of March, 1919, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1919.

21458

"CLUB CONCORDIA"

German Club

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the undersigned invites tenders for the purchase of the PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22 The Bund. Tenders either in Shanghai Taels or Dollars must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 7th March, 1919. All tenders received will then be submitted to the Minister of Finance, Peking, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Club buildings will be available for delivery on conclusion of the conference between the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates at Shanghai.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator,

by his attorney

A. D. BRENT.

21366.

NOTICE

We have this day removed our offices from 1A Jinkee Road to No. 7 Jinkee Road (ground floor).

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc., Ship Agents and Operators.

Telephone 2557.

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

21368.

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator,

by his attorney

A. D. BRENT.

21266.

Messrs. Rodger and Haskell

beg to announce that on the First of March, One Thousand, Nine Hundred, Nineteen, they will remove their law offices to Number Eleven, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

21380.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

NOTICE

JUST ARRIVED

"EAGLE BRAND" PILSENER BEER

SOLE AGENTS

THE CHINA TRADING CO.

79A. Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 286

21382.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

THE Races will be run on Saturday, 8th March, 1919, (weather permitting).

The first Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.

Owners can obtain tickets for mafoos from the undersigned.

THERE WILL BE PARI-MUTUELS, BOTH FOR WIN AND PLACE, AND MEMBERS' SWEEPS.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN, Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

21457

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN, General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN, General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures every ne that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund

No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21301